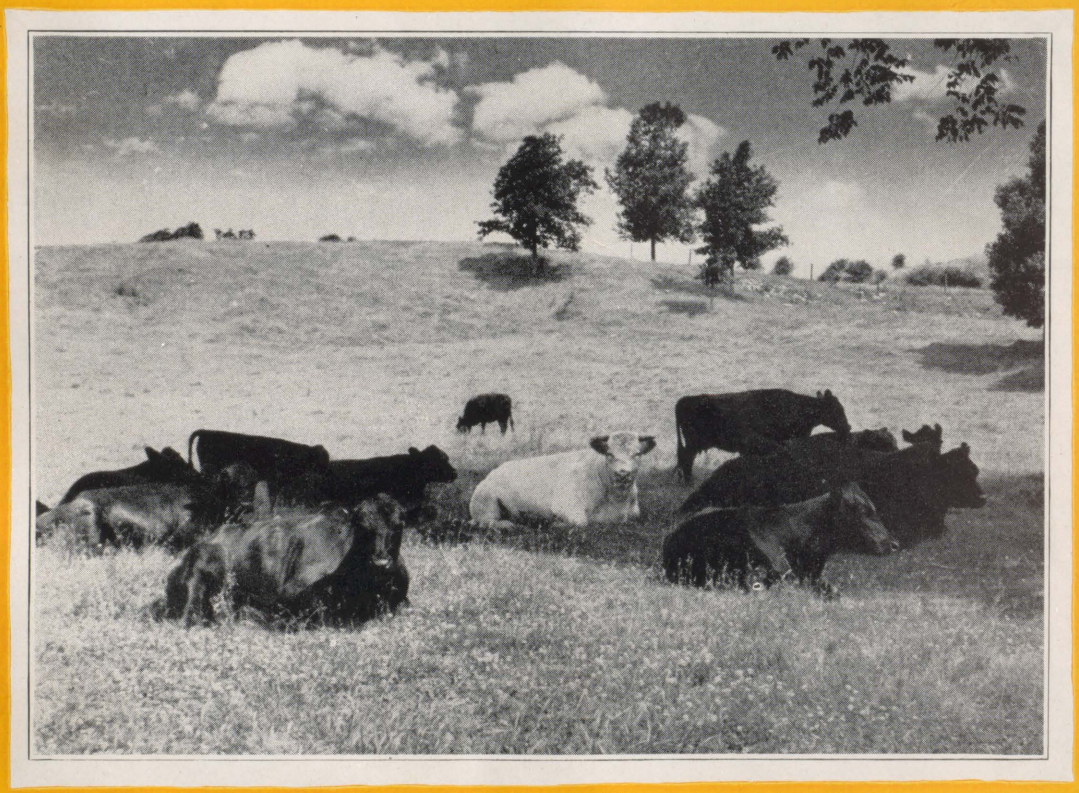
MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 5
No. 2

OCTOBER
1944

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THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

Saving the Soil

In this issue we begin a series of three articles dealing with soil conservation. The first article discusses some of the problems of erosion, land-use and water control which confront farmers in the northeastern United States, and the second article will outline some of the soil conservation measures which have been successful in helping to solve these problems. Both these articles are written by Dr. Austin L. Patrick, regional conservator for northeastern United States of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The third article tells how soil conservation districts within the several states are helping farmers to adopt soil conservation farming methods; specifically, it describes the activities of the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Soil Conservation District. The author is Mr. Hartwell E. Roper, a successful farmer and a member of the district board of supervisors.

These three articles illustrate some of the serious but less easily observed effects on crop production which result from improper land use, and although they deal specifically with conditions in the United States, they are applicable to this country as well. Muddy streams, periodic flooding and gullying in field and pasture are striking evidences of soil destruction all of which may be seen in various parts of this province. The danger of neglect of soil conservation measures has already been recognized by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and steps are being taken to train men especially for work in this field so that expert advice may be available to those that need it.

Soil erosion has not yet produced as disastrous effects in Quebec as in the farming areas farther south. Some of the reasons for this include our greater protection by freezing, the longer crop rotations and the high proportion of the rotation time during which the land is completely occupied by sod-forming crops under Quebec conditions. As a rule, the longer rotations are followed in those areas of the province occupied by the poorer land. This means that soil destruction is likely first to be serious just where it will do the most damage, that is, on the better soils. This is already happening in the neighboring province of Ontario.

In the broader sense, soil conservation includes the improvement of otherwise waste or inefficiently producing land. These problems have also been recognized provincially through the assistance provided for farm drainage projects. There are large areas in the province which are not producing to the maximum because of poor drainage and this is one of the most important of the soil conservation problems.

Poorly drained land is often easily recognized. The same is not true of the damage caused by erosion, especially on areas with rather gentle slopes. In such situations serious damage may occur through the removal of the rich surface soil before the cause of declining production is recognized.

Conservation of our natural resources, of which the soil is certainly one of the most important, is the concern of every good citizen. The soil is in the special care of the farmer, who should therefore, in his own interest as well as in that of the community, make every effort to keep informed with respect to its management. The present series of articles is a contribution to this end.

Our Cover Picture

When thinking about the cover for the October issue some time during the summer, we remembered the Macdonald College Angus herd, and promptly went out to the pasture and took this picture. Note the white Shorthorn bull, which is being used to study the effects of cross breeding. —Photo by the Editor.

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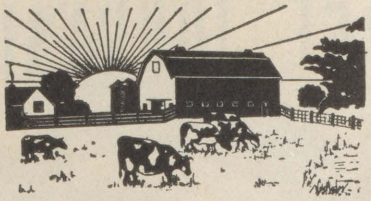

AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

The Future of Our Poultry Industry

From an address by W. A. Brown, Chief, Poultry Production and Marketing Service, Ottawa.

I understand that concern has been expressed in some quarters as to the prospects for egg and poultry markets in Canada being adversely affected as has been the case in the United States. I can give you the assurance here and now that it will not do so in 1944, that there is no indication on the horizon that it would occur in 1945. Maybe some of you who are here may wish to whisper in my ear what you think the surplus production of eggs will be in 1945 as compared to 1944. It would be useful in helping to plan the programme for next year. There is an open contract with Great Britain for dried eggs for both 1944 and 1945, and the Ministry of Food has agreed to consider and decide on the quantity for 1945 before the hatching season of 1945.

The situation here was taken in hand two or three years ago, and we have none of the troubles of the States for the present. The proportionate increase in production has been much greater than in the United States. We have had the benefit of certain policies here that they have not had there. This has brought increase in production. There has been free movement and wide distribution of feeds.

One item I would like to mention: The Canada Special Products Board has bought the raw products. In the United States the Government works in competition with the buyers. Right now in Canada there is thirty to forty million pounds of frozen eggs. There is no such supply in the United States. Our eggs have been stored in a special way, wrapped in wax paper, and stored like bricks. What we need in Canada is additional cold storage space. The livestock products industry in particular needs it badly.

Some concern has been expressed about the market for poultry. Negotiations with the British Ministry of Food have not progressed as satisfactorily as hoped. It is a question of opening up credits in Great Britain. The programme has been to make the first offers of surplus to the British Government, and after that, if there is still a surplus, to the United States, and other buyers after them. At present the United States is taking all the surplus in higher grade poultry.

There is some fear that there will not be sufficient processing facilities. Consideration is being given to possible opening of the live poultry market. It is, however, more profitable to sell properly dressed poultry. Committees in each Province have been asked what they feel should be done. This would take the form of a quota from each province. The point to be safeguarded is that the domestic and military markets here be taken care of first.

Some misgivings have been expressed as to the great increase in the poultry business. I do not view the present magnitude of this business with alarm. There is no reason, in my estimation, why the poultry business should not maintain something of its present status. In order to do that, however, there is one thing which you do in your business which is a first requirement of any management that the cost of production be safeguarded. The Agriculture industry that will last longest in this business is the one that manages its problems wisely. There are a dozen different ways in which the cost of production can be safeguarded. It would have been as easy to market eggs in Great Britain before the war as now, but then our costs of production were higher than should have been. The jobbing price here was about 3 cents higher than those for Dutch and Danish eggs. We must learn to produce our product efficiently and economically. The poultry business might pave the way for all the Agricultural industry. I think there is a big future for what is today one of the most successful Agriculture industries in Canada.

—From: Milling and Feed.

Since this statement was made contracts have been concluded with Great Britain and the United States for the export of 22,000,000 *pounds of poultry meat. Although the Montreal market has suffered for a satisfactory producer price for live poultry the export market for the fall season should strengthen the poultry meat prices on this market.* Ed.

Central Canada Fair Planned for 1945

Ottawa will again have its Annual Exhibition in 1945, it was unanimously decided at a meeting of the Central Canada Exhibition Association recently. The exhibition will be held on the grounds at Lansdowne Park, as in previous years.

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

CHEESE

is needed for Overseas

The 125 million pounds of cheese that Canada contracted to supply to Britain before March 1945 is urgently needed by the civilian and army populations overseas. Cheese is a primary food, easy to ship and easy to store.

The late summer drought has reduced the manufacture of this vital food at a time when it is needed *most* !

An appeal is therefore made to the farmers of Ontario and Quebec to maintain or increase their shipments of milk to their local cheese factories.

The need is urgent. The people of Britain and many parts of liberated Europe are counting on you to help Canada maintain the shipments of this vital food. You are urged to do your part to the fullest extent possible. Keep your cheese factory operating at capacity.

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AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

Winter Protection in the Orchard

by A. N. Nussey

Beware — poison!

With many of our Canadian orchards under sod cultivation the question of winter protection arises at this time of the year. Mice and rabbits present a serious menace to fruit trees in most of the fruit growing areas of Canada and to the apple tree in particular.

Mice frequently chew the bark of young apple trees at, or just below the ground level. It is not uncommon to see mature trees 8 or 10 inches in diameter girdled by mice. Almost all the injury caused by mice occurs in sod orchards. The grass presents an ideal place for overwintering and the mouse population may become very high in some orchards. There are two methods of dealing with this pest. First, by the use of poison baits and secondly, by the use of wire guards or building paper.

In poisoning mice, drain tiles or small wooden boxes about 4 inches square and one foot long, and open at both ends may be used to hold the poison bait. The purpose of the tiles or boxes is to protect other animals and birds from the poison. These tiles or boxes are usually placed one at the base of every other tree in the orchard. In those seasons when the mouse population is high it would be well to place one at every tree. A poison bait for mice can be made up as follows: mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine, 1 ounce of bicarbonate of soda and 1/8 ounce or less of saccharine. Sift this mixture gradually through a piece of cheesecloth over 40 pounds of crushed oats or rolled oats. Steam the grain before mixing in the poison. About a teaspoon of this bait is placed in the centre of each tile or box and the tiles or boxes should be so placed that water will not collect in them. Care should be exercised in dealing with strychnine as it is a deadly poison.

The trunks of the trees may be wrapped with light colored building paper and the soil mounded up around the base of the tree to prevent the mice from entering below the paper. This method is effective but is expensive, as the paper must be renewed each year. In using wire guards a 1/4 inch mesh wire made especially for the purpose can be purchased in rolls 36 inches wide. The roll may be cut in two making each strip 18 inches wide. Cut these strips into pieces at about 14 inch intervals making pieces 14 x 18 inches. Roll and bend the strip about the trunk in such a way that the long way is up and down the trunk and the edges overlap well. The lower edges should be pushed well down into the soil and the job completed by firming the soil around the wire. Finally twist two small wires around the guard, one about 4 inches from the bottom and the other about 4 inches from the top.

The rabbit presents a problem in itself in that it is very difficult to control. Wire guards and building paper are useless. The best controls to date seem to be the use of poison baits and the business end of a shotgun. In resorting to poisons the following bait may be used: 2 ounces of strychnine dissolved in 2 quarts of boiling water. Dissolve 2 tablespoonfuls of laundry starch in one half pint of cold water. Add the starch solution to the strychnine solution and boil for a few minutes. Pour or spray this solution over sweet clover or alfalfa hay and place in bunches in places where the rabbits habitually visit.

The use of poisons is dangerous and an alternative method which may be resorted to is the use of repellants. These materials are painted on the trunks and well up on the scaffold branches and low lying limbs. This material is distasteful to mice and rabbits. The disadvantage here is that the job must be repeated each fall. There are several commercial preparations on the market under various trade names. A home-made repellant can be made up as follows: 1 part fish oil, 1 part concentrated lime-sulphur and 1 part water. Mix the materials and apply it with a brush. The jack rabbit, in districts where it is found, is not only famous for its speed but also for the fact that by standing on its hind legs it can reach several feet in the air; hence the reason for applying the repellant to the scaffold and other low lying limbs.

Trees not more than three years of age which have been completely girdled by mice or rabbits may usually best be replaced. Older trees may be bridge-grafted with success.

A tree well-protected against mice.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

FARM MACHINERY

Repair Parts Prices

September 30 has been set as the cut-off date for any reduction in prices for imported farm machinery repair parts resulting from the June Budget removal of import duties and War Exchange Tax. After that date, any reduction in the price for such imported repair parts resulting from the Budget changes must be passed on to the consumer. Even if the parts were brought in, with duty and tax paid, before the Budget announcement, the ruling applies.

Pumps Order Lifted

Order A-962, as amended, calling for the simplification and standardization of pumps, has also been revoked. Manufacturers are now free to make pumps of whatever types, sizes, capacities and materials they wish, as the materials become available.

Orders Still in Effect

Farm Machinery Administration orders still in effect are A-8, prices of farm machinery and parts; A-673, fire protective, signal and alarm equipment; A-843, new construction machinery and equipment; A-1162, farm machinery and equipment; A-1279, used construction equipment; 347, as amended by 394, rationing of new farm machinery and equipment; and 421, prices of imported farm equipment, machinery and repair parts. Thus, it is still necessary to obtain a permit for the purchase of many lines of new farm equipment.

Exhibits

By rescinding Order A-185 on September 11, 1944, the Board again permits farm implement dealers and manufacturers to exhibit farm machinery at fairs, exhibitions, conventions and rodeos. The order, which became effective on May 23, 1942, to make the most efficient use of available supplies, provided that "no person shall exhibit or demonstrate any farm machinery and equipment, or any attachments or repair parts at any fair in Canada." It did not prevent a farmer from using his own or another farmer's machinery and equipment for a plowing match.

CONSERVE HORSEHIDE SUPPLIES

Effective September 15, 1944, green salted horsehides are limited to the processing of leathers for glove, garment, orthopaedic or sporting goods. This action is taken to conserve these hides reported in short supply.

Each dealer is required to report to the Administrator of Hides and Leathers on October 15 and on the fifteenth of each succeeding month the number of horsehides, horse fronts and horse butts which, at the date of the report, he has had in his possession or under his control for more than 60 days.

PRICE OF SOYBEANS

A ceiling price of $2.15 per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 Canada soybeans, delivered at Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge or Vancouver has now been set.

Ceiling price for No. 3 grade is $2.12 per bushel, for No. 4 grade $2.08 and for any other soybeans $2.00 per bushel, all delivered at any one of the four basic points. Prices at other than these centres will vary according to transportation charges. Maximum prices apply to all sales except those between primary producers.

Prices shown in the order (A-1324) are for soybeans sold in bulk. When sold in second-hand bags the price may be increased by eight cents per bushel or ten cents per bushel when packed in new bags.

MAXIMUM POTATO PRICES

Order A-929 Now Applies

All potatoes, with the exception of sweet potatoes and yams, are now classified as old potatoes under Order A-929. Maximum selling price of these potatoes under the Order is considerably lower than the established ceiling price for new potatoes during the summer months.

DARK HONEY FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

Darker varieties of honey may be purchased by industrial users, providing purchase authorization is received from the Sugar Administrator at Montreal, beekeepers are reminded

Consumer demand for dark honey is limited to a few markets and control of industrial use is designed to ensure that supplies of the product flow into normal channels

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Some Soil Erosion and Land Use Problems in Northeastern United States

by Austin L. Patrick*

The story of erosion has four chapters: wasted soil, declining yields, decreasing income, and abandoned farms. This photo shows what poor use of land and neglect of soil conservation principles can do in a comparatively few years.

Farmers in northeastern United States have today a soil and water problem (or rather a whole series of them) which stems back to the early use of the land by the first settlers. When these pioneers first cleared the land of trees, they naturally had little thought of conservation in mind. Their idea was to make a place for themselves and their families as rapidly as possible — lest they starve. Since they found no agriculture to speak of on the new continent, they used the farming methods which they had used in the Old World. Because these methods were not always suited to the soil, topography and rainfall conditions of the New World, they helped to bring about the soil, water and land-use problems which face the farmers of today.

Fields were small in the early days of northeastern agriculture, because agricultural machinery was primitive, much of the land was stony and one man and his family could use only a comparatively small amount of land during the year. Many of these small fields were bordered by fences of stone, which had been picked up in the field and piled along farm boundary lines. Most boundary lines were square or rectangular and followed surveyor's lines or roads, rather than the topography of the land.

All of the agriculture of the northeast has since followed this square-field, straight row pattern and thereby has helped to create the problems of the soil which we face today. Square and rectangular fields may be well-suited to a flat-land agriculture, but in a round, rolling, hilly country, like the northeastern United States, a different pattern of farming is necessary before man's agricultural efforts can be carried on in harmony with the elemental laws of nature.

Most of the northeast was originally in trees, and consequently the topsoils are fairly thin and generally acid. Scarcely anywhere are they as deep as in regions where soils are formed under prairie grass conditions. As a consequence, even small losses of topsoil are serious from a fertility standpoint. Most of the farmland in the northeast, including the gently-sloping coastal plain area, is subject to washing when used for cultivated crops. And where soil fertility has been depleted, hay and pasture land is often subject to erosion, too.

During most years the rainfall (averaging from 35 to 40 inches) is fairly well distributed throughout the crop growing season, but there are droughts, some of them from nine to twenty-seven days duration, in most areas every year. In these dry periods the necessity for using soil and water conservation methods to restore the moisture-holding capacity of the soil is obvious.

One very important reason why water erosion is a serious problem in the northeastern United States is that much of the rain comes in sudden sharp storms. Falling on bare cropland or on soil which has lost much of its ability to absorb moisture rapidly due to erosion, the run-off water flows over the surface to the nearest stream, carrying with it large volumes of the most fertile part of the soil.

Drainage is a problem in the coastal plain soils, particularly in Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. It is also troublesome in many of the states that have been glaciated, including New York and Vermont.

With the opening and rapid development of farming sections to the west, the farming in the northeastern states has become molded into the dairy and general farming pattern which it has today. About 33 percent of farm income in the northeast now comes from dairy products. However, large scale commercial farming is practised in many special crop areas, such as the potato-growing section of Maine's Aroostook County and the vegetable-growing sections of the coastal plain.

A typical example of fertile but wet land which needs only draining to produce fine crops and pasture.

*Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Many of today's land-use problems have been created as the result of the evolution of northeastern agriculture along what may be called exploitive lines. For instance, many acres are being used for growing cultivated crops which, because of their steepness, susceptibility to erosion, lack of fertility, poor drainage or stoniness should never have been used except for hay, pasture or woodland. Other acres which might have been used intensively for crops have been damaged because proper precautions to safeguard the soil and the fertility of the land from erosion have not been undertaken.

Erosion surveys, undertaken by the Soil Conservation Service and the State Colleges of Agriculture since 1934, show that nearly every sloping field in the northeast which has been used for cultivated crops to any extent has suffered from erosion. A great many thousand acres have lost from one fourth to three fourths of their topsoil, with even more severe losses in certain scattered areas. Frequently, erosion has been the cause of farm abandonment, which has reached a considerable proportion in many states of the northeast. Even more important, perhaps, is the fact that erosion has been a constant drag on agricultural production, despite improved farming methods and better machinery. Some of the other results of erosion and improper land-use have been siltation and deposition in lakes, reservoirs, streams and harbors. Furthermore, ground water tables have been lowered and drainage problems have been created.

One reason why until quite recent years nobody has paid much attention to the effects of erosion and improper land-use is that farmers and even the men in our agricultural colleges were intent on improving agriculture along the lines laid down by the early settlers from the Old World, where soil and climatic conditions were different. But there is another reason, too. That is the fact that throughout much of the northeast, the kind of erosion which has occurred has usually been a gradual, almost hidden kind which we call "sheet erosion". By sheet erosion is meant the blanket removal of soil from a field with every rain.

Note how this drainage ditch is protected from water-cutting by stabilizing grasses.

The thin, eroded soil in this hillside will not support even a good stand of pasture grass. The gullies will continue to grow unless this tract is permanently protected through reforestation.

Soil is moved imperceptibly but surely down hill by both gully and sheet types of erosion much faster than it can be replaced by anything that the farmer can do. But what he *can* do is to prevent accelerated erosion from taking place or slow it down below the serious damage point. How he can do this, and how, by improving his land-use methods in general, he can increase yields and solve some of the other problems which confront him will be the subject of the next article in this series.

Foresight

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SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Agriculture in Prince Edward Island

by J. E. Lattimer

Agriculture in Prince Edward Island should be intensely interesting to those in other parts of Canada. This is due both to the similarities of the agriculture of the Island to that of Canada in general and also to the differences that exist from the other provinces of Eastern Canada.

Prince Edward Island is, like Canada, a surplus area for production of farm products. In fact in the year 1941 the area of field crops per person in the Island was slightly higher than that for all Canada. The area of field crops for Canada and for the Island is in round number 5 acres per person. This is a great contrast to the other eastern provinces.

Prince Edward Island is always called a maritime province. In one sense it is a maritime province as it is by the sea. In another meaning of the term maritime it scarcely qualifies. It does not get much of its revenue from the sea. It is the maritime province that farms. It follows that, if and when from any cause whatever farming is lacking in prosperity, then this particular maritime province is also in the doldrums.

The dependence on farming is just as great as one other province of the Dominion. That province is Saskatchewan. These two provinces in 1941 had 61 per cent of the total gainfully employed engaged in farming. At that time British Columbia had only 14 per cent and Canada as a whole 25 per cent engaged in farming.

One great contrast to any or all of the other provinces is the uniformity of agricultural resources that prevails. True, this may be partly attributed to its lack of size, comprising as it does only about a million and quarter acres. Yet it is unusual to find the uniformity of soil that prevails. This similarity is reflected in the revenue from the different counties. In other words the extremes met with in some of the other provinces do not occur.

Mixed Farming

The Island is generally described as a mixed farming region. This is partly due to the fact that it is a surplus area dependent on distant markets. It is a mixed farming area as less than half of the field crop area is devoted to hay. This is again in contrast to most of the other provinces. For example hay, the field crop that is the most general, occupies 48 per cent in Prince Edward Island, 75 in Nova Scotia, 65 in New Brunswick and 61 per cent in Quebec. Saskatchewan is almost as much of a one-crop province as some of the eastern provinces. There wheat accounts for 62 per cent. In Alberta the same crop forms 54 per cent of the total. In British Columbia over half of the field crop area is in hay.

There are three and only three provinces where less than half of the field crop area was devoted to one crop in 1941. These were Manitoba with 39 per cent (wheat), Ontario 41 per cent and Prince Edward Island 48 per cent hay. These three provinces are the only provinces that are really mixed farming areas considered as provinces. They are the only ones that practice any great degree of crop rotation.

Specialization

Specialization in farming is probably the most widely advertized feature of the farming of Prince Edward Island. Who has not heard of fox-farming, potato growing or turnip shipping? Each of these lines flourish though they may have their ups and downs. There is, however, one specialty that so far has not developed here to as great an extent as in some of the other provinces. This is dairy farming as a specialty. On the Island in 1941 there were over half as many milk cows as people. Only the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan had as many cows in relation to people as the Island. Consequently the Island, like these other two provinces, must of necessity turn their surplus dairy products into butter or cheese for distant markets while British Columbia, at the other extreme, with 5.5 people per cow consumes most of the milk produced in fluid form and depends on other sources for its butter and cheese. This explains the wide variation in the value of milk per hundredweight prevailing in 1940 as reported by the census. The value of milk per hundredweight varied in 1940 from $2.49 in British Columbia and $1.70 in Nova Scotia, where there are few cows in relation to the number of people, to as low as $1.12 in Prince Edward Island, $1.13 in Ontario, $1.11 in Alberta and $1.09 in Saskatchewan. The low prices are where there are greater numbers of cows in relation to the population. The surplus areas for dairy products must convert their milk into condensed products such as butter, cheese or other manufactured milk products for distant markets while deficit areas for dairy products use a greater portion of their product for consumption in fluid forms and depend on distant sources for butter and cheese that may be transported a greater distance.

Potatoes and Roots

In 1941 for each acre of potatoes in Canada there were 116 acres of field crops. On the Island one acre out of 12 of field crops was in potatoes. On the Island one acre out of 50 was in turnips while for Canada there was 560 acres of field crops for one acre of turnips. One acre out of 33 was in mangolds and beets for feed on the Island while in Canada the proportion was 1 to 1900.

There was a decline of over 100,000 acres in potatoes in Canada from 1931 to 1941. For the Island the decrease was in greater proportion, recording a decline of 26 per cent.

The yield per acre for the five years 1936-1940 was for the Island 111 cwt. per acre and for Canada 75. The Island tied with British Columbia for first place in this period.

Fur Farming

In 1941 Prince Edward Island recorded 12,240 farms. In the same year 635 fur farms were listed. This was 1 fur farm out of 19. For all Canada the figure totaled 734,760 and fur farms 8,440 or one in 88. The Island in 1941 had 1.7 per cent of the total number of farms of the Dominion and in the same year recorded 7.5 per cent of the revenue of the Dominion from fur-farming.

In the following year, (1942) there were 1,034 fur farms on the Island and the proportion of the total revenue of the Dominion from fur farming was 8.6 per cent.

Specialization has been confined to fur-farming, potato growing and turnip shipping, though root seed production has been carried on to some extent. The Island Province still remains one of the outstanding mixed farming areas. This is due in some measure to lack of markets.

Markets

The Island is the only surplus producing area for farm products on the Atlantic Seaboard from Newfoundland as far south as Washington and extending inland as far as the Province of Quebec. Yet some of these markets are somewhat difficult to penetrate.

Out-Shawing Shaw

George Bernard Shaw in one of his saner moments mentioned that we sometimes send goods three times around the world with the expectation that they thus become three times as valuable. This today appears a masterly example of understatement.

In the year of Our Lord 1944 there departed from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, a boat bound for Newfoundland. The distance is a very small portion of a round the world cruise. Hay, to be used as cow feed, was loaded at $18.00 per ton. The freight rate (now $22.00 per ton) was in this particular case $26.50. The import duty at destination was $4.75 per ton. The selling price at Newfoundland was reported as somewhere between $50.00 and $60.00 per ton, almost exactly three times the buying price. This is one reason why milk sells retail at 9 cents per quart at Charlottetown and is reported to be 34 cents per quart in Newfoundland or very nearly four times as much.

The Christian Science Monitor (August, 1944) devotes one whole page to a discussion of the Atlantic Charter on the third aniversary of its proposal. The pictures featuring this page are of Newfoundland, off the waters of which this important charter came into being. It would be fine if the important principles of the charter such as freedom from want and access to raw materials could be approached right in the vicinity of its inception.

The conditions cited, if they prevailed between foreign nations, would be generally conceded to be cause for war. Yet this condition prevails within the British Commonwealth of Nations sometimes referred to as Empire.

Naturally these are abnormal times and hence nothing may be done about it. Yet back in 1932 in the depth of the depression times were also abnormal and nothing much was done about it then. It seems to be always the wrong time to attack practices that permit some to acquire fortune and fame from the blood, sweat and tears of others. From this point it possibly requires an apology for having brought the matter up at all.

At any rate we appear to have out-shawed Shaw. This is in itself no mean accomplishment. Of course Shaw was somewhat limited, being restricted to his by no means circumscribed imagination. On the other hand this is an inquiry into what is going forward. This is simply to say that truth is stranger than fiction which has been observed before. The important point is that this is being done on the third anniversary of the Atlantic Charter in the region of its birth.

This Season's Crops

Crops on the Island this year are splendid. One man planned on meeting the farm labour situation by getting rid of his live stock and selling his hay standing. After advertising the date and place of sale he turned up with the auctioneer at the appointed time and place only to find that he and the auctioneer were the only two present. This is one of the best, briefest and most descriptive reports of a bountiful hay crop that ever came to my notice. A hay crop of good quality has been stored. Grain harvest is early generally. The early grain was well filled. Later grain will not be so good due to the hot dry weather which has also taken its toll of later crops and dried up pastures. The dry weather has at the same time warded off potato blight both through preventing development of the disease and by allowing spraying to be more effective. On the whole the Island is fortunate this season which is in pleasing contrast to the results of last year.

Exports of Poultry

Increased demand for Canadian poultry and the encouraging reports on quality from the United States, has developed the largest export business in this product during the present year that Canada has yet seen. Up to the end of August some 12,143,000 lbs. of dressed and live poultry had been exported, of which more than 2 million lbs. went to Britain, and 7 millions to the United States under arrangement by the special products board. The balance of 3 millions were sold by private dealers to private buyers in the States. The price received for all this poultry was the Canadian ceiling price at wholesale, plus ¼ cent lb. for poultry shipped in wired boxes.

Lamb Carcass Grading

by L. H. Hamilton

At the last general meeting of the Executive and Eastern members of the National Sheep Committee held in Ottawa a number of interesting papers were presented and discussed. One of these papers dealing with lamb carcass grading is of particular interest to sheep breeders at this time. The author, Mr. J. W. Graham, Federal Department of Agriculture, has had considerable experience in lamb marketing methods and practices and has recommended the adoption of carcass grading for lambs. We are taking the liberty of bringing forward a few of the more important points in Mr. Graham's paper for the benefit of our readers.

In no other class of live stock has such a variety of buying methods been as rampant as in the sheep industry. From time immemorial lambs have been purchased alive, though by various methods, all varying in some degree, yet all based on "a grade to fit the price". This per head basis affords some semblance of bargaining but in all too many instances it was not much short of "high jacking". This policy was later followed by a live weight system of sale. Weight ranges were determined by central market standards. Usually this was 70 lbs. and up, 60 to 70 lbs. and below 60 lbs., or some relative weight range, sometimes wider or narrower, depending on the competition. This system failed to recognize the important factors of yield and quality. It was also significant that many farmers complained about that extra pound which placed them in the lower price class.

The only accurate method of appraising quality is by examining and appraising the carcass. This is true of hogs and would seem to be more important with lambs where the fleece interferes with both visual and actual appraisal. The advantages of carcass grading to the trade would appear to be 1. Standard grades of uniform quality and weight can be obtained. 2. The matter of price and settlement is simplified. 3. Advertising of standard products is much more effective than non standard products. 4. You pay only for what you get. To the producer the following advantages are apparent. 1. The producer of high quality is fittingly rewarded and therefore has an incentive to improve. 2. Many small and unethical practices are eliminated to the mutual advantage of all. 3. Competitive buying is above board.

Carcass grading has been adopted in varying degrees in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Argentina and the United States. Generally speaking the basis of grading is similar though there is some difference in grade terms. Steady improvement in carcass quality is reported following the adoption of this policy. Branding for consumer identification has been carried on to a limited extent.

In 1939 carcass grading of lambs in the Maritime Provinces was started. The reactions and results were immediate and far reaching. The trade for some time was dubious and not fully convinced. Drovers remained hostile while the good farmers were all for it. The poorer farmers either patronized the old system or improved their farming practices. On the whole steady improvement in carcass quality has been noted and a keener appreciation of quality developed each year.

There are four important factors to be considered in establishing carcass grading. They are weight, a price basis, yield and grade. There already appears to be general agreement among the trade in different countries as to optimum weights. In the British trade 32 to 45 lbs. are considered good with 28 to 34 lbs. the best. In Irish lambs which are mostly cross bred 36 to 44 lbs. are the best weights. Scotch Hill cross breds or half breds should be 24 to 40 lbs. New Zealand, Australia and Argentina prefer 28 to 35 lbs. In the United States and Canada farm commercial grades go as high as 45 lbs. and seldom below 30 lbs. for the first class. Within these weight ranges market classes have been established. The price structure was arranged in much the same way as we pay for hogs, that is, by establishing a basic grade and providing a premium for extra quality.

An important factor in price fixing is the question of yield. The yield of carcass weight in lambs varies from 36 to 65 percent with an average of 49 percent W.O.C. These wide variations indicate the inaccuracy of live weight buying.

Grade or quality is established on the basis of conformation, finish and the general texture of the meat. From a butcher's standpoint, a carcass relatively heavy in the hind quarter, very compact and well fleshed with a broad shoulder, thick breast, short well sprung ribs is about ideal. This implies a broad meaty loin and a reasonably short leg. As for finish, the demand to-day is for a minimum waste of fat. The outer covering should be even, smooth and well distributed.

Farmers who have been shipping lambs and sheep these last few months will no doubt be interested in this outline, since there appear to be many weak points in our present marketing system. These may have been necessary, to some extent at least, during the war years but they should not be continued in the future. Our industry must be established on a better basis. Our objectives are still not well defined. It is not many years ago when there was much discussion about imported lamb. This will recur if we do not set about to produce and market a better and more uniform product. Along with this better product and marketing system we must not forget to explore every possibility for merchandising our product. Judicious advertising and more education of the retail trade can do a great deal in enlarging our markets and expanding our industry.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

The New Minister of Agriculture

Quebec's new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Laurent Barre, comes to his new duties with a background of practical farming, and extensive experience in the realm of co-operation. He has been farming for many years at l'Ange Gardien de Rouville.

Mr. Barre was one of the first founders of the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs (U.C.C.) and in 1924 was elected President at the first annual meeting. That fall he founded the first unit of this organization at St. Edmond de Coaticook and helped organize many other groups during the next few months, working particularly in the region south of the St. Lawrence and around Three Rivers and Chicoutimi.

To Mr. Barre we wish all success in his new and highly important position.

The Quebec Fair, 1944

"Préparons Pour l'Après Guerre"

"Post War Reconstruction" was the theme of this year's Quebec Fair, and the exhibits in the industrial building, in addition to the usual booths occupied by various business concerns, featured the opportunities offered by the different technical and other schools in this province. Samples of work done in woodworking, metal working, machine shop operations and so forth occupied a large portion of the available space and attracted much attention. Young Quebec boys whose interests lie in these directions have unlimited opportunities to acquire the skills which will make them proficient workers.

Those who look for an increased amount of electric service in the rural areas of the province were interested in the exhibit of the Quebec Power Company, where samples of practically all types of electrical devices that can be used on the farm were displayed in operation. Another exhibit which attracted a lot of attention was that of the Department of Lands and Forests. Last year they had erected a thirty-foot model of a section of countryside complete with forests, log rollways, lumbering camps, running streams, power stations, settlements, etc. with all the buildings lighted with electricity. They used the same model again this year, but while one part was green and prosperous, half the countryside was represented as ravaged by forest fires: homes and barns burned, rivers choked with debris, forests destroyed and the whole countryside ruined for years to come. It was a striking demonstration of the damage which fire can cause.

The provincial agricultural schools, with their associated departments of home economics, had really worthwhile displays featuring handicrafts, in which the samples of furniture-making, metal craftsmanship, leather working, weaving, etc. were real eye-openers. In home economics, the exhibits traced the whole of a student's progress through the schools from her very first lesson right through to a post-graduate course, on graduation from which she is ready to go out and teach this subject to a new generation of children.

The Armed Forces display was much curtailed, but a mobile recruiting unit of the Canadian Army occupied the grounds in the centre of the Fair which last year were taken up by the Air Force. The assortment of armoured and other vehicles, and weapons of all kinds were constantly manned and demonstrated.

Both Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture had their usual instructive exhibits, that of the Provincial Department being particularly interesting, representing in miniature a complete greenhouse and hotbed installation.

Brown's King Bessie Posch, Grand Champion Holstein bull at the Quebec Fair.

Lack of sufficient accommodation for horses at the Fair again curtailed entries, but livestock exhibits in the other classes were good in spite of labour and other problems. The Jersey exhibit was the largest ever with 153 head; Holsteins had 163, Ayrshires 170 and Canadians 150. Every bit of space in the sheep barns was filled, and the hog exhibits were good. The poultry building was well filled with exhibits again this year.

Results of Judging

Ayrshires: 15 exhibitors. P. D. McArthur and the Provincial Dairy School shared honours in their female entries: the former had senior and grand champion on Cherry Bank Royal Bella and reserve on Cherry Bank Favourite Buttercup. The School's junior and reserve champions were Maska Belle Lea and Maska Gracieuse Marina. Senior and grand champion male went to the Quebec General Hospital on Cherry Bank Royal Jupiter, and Maska Julio Bo, owned by Jos. Boulay, St. Thomas d'Aquin, was reserve. Junior champion male was Alp. Rouleau's Baron Surveillant, and Baron Bombardier, also owned by Rouleau, was reserve. McArthur won all the group classes except one, junior herd, where he placed second to the Dairy School. Judge: J. D. McMillan.

Holsteins: 16 exhibitors. In the male entries the championships were divided between four exhibitors. H. Montour, Three Rivers, had the senior and grand champion, Brown's King Bessie Posch: A. Pepin, Warwick, had reserve on Des Rives de Kol. Junior champion was Villeray Pontiac Perfection for S. Panneton, Three Rivers, and reserve was Plessisville Chieftain, the property of A. Trepanier, Princeville.

Senior and grand champion female, and grand champion female of the show was Southview Starlight Fobes, owned by J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon, who also had reserve junior on Southview Mercedes. Reserve grand champion of the show was Brown Corporations's Maple Gore Rose, and the junior champion was Pepin's Warwick Ida de Kol. In the group classes Brown Corporation had the best senior herd, and Murphy won all the other classes. Judge, J. J. E. McCague.

Jerseys: 8 exhibitors. S. Carson, Trenholm, had senior and grand champion female on Standard Rachel, while Valley Farm Kate was reserve for W. R. Healy, Richmond. Junior champion was Yome Royal Fedora, owned by R. Fafard, St. Cuthbert, and reserve was A Bazinet's Sporting Dolly. W. R. Healy had the grand champion bull.

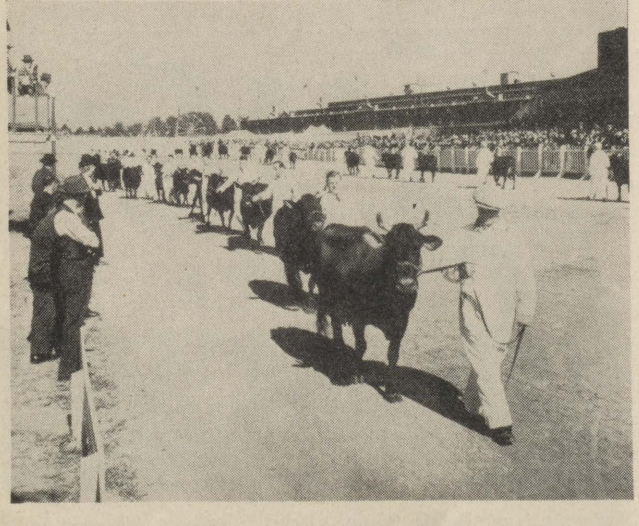
Canadians: 9 exhibitors. O. A. Fowler's Tixandre de Ferme Centrale, last year's reserve champion, took the senior and grand ribbons this year. Junior champion and reserve grand champion was J. Laliberte's Beau Brun de St. Henri. Laliberte also had senior reserve on La Forgendiere Bernier 35W. Reserve junior went to Roger IY, shown by M. Sylvestre. The Provincial Farm School had senior and grand champion female, junior and reserve junior on Modern de la Gorgendiere, La Gorgendiere Favorite and Heroine respectively. Reserve senior and grand was Friponne des Rapides owned by Ed. Gaucher St. Valerien. The Farm School won all the group classes. Judge, Stephane Boily.

Horses

Nine exhibitors were out with Percherons, 10 with Belgians, 18 with Canadians. The National Breweries' Laet's Emblem was the best Percheron stallion, with the junior ribbon going to J. B. H. Gauthier's Elegant de Lotbiniere.

Champion mare was Valley Carleat for Dr. J. Robitaille, Ancienne Lorette, J. P. Beauchemin, Vercheres, having reserve on Belle Hero. The well known Dr. Pepper, the property of the Budge Estate, was senior champion Belgian male, junior being Du Vallon Farceur for M. Gauthier, Deschambault. Senior female was Royal Pride shown by A. Gaudette, St. Hyacinthe.

The Canadian horse was well represented. Beaulac de



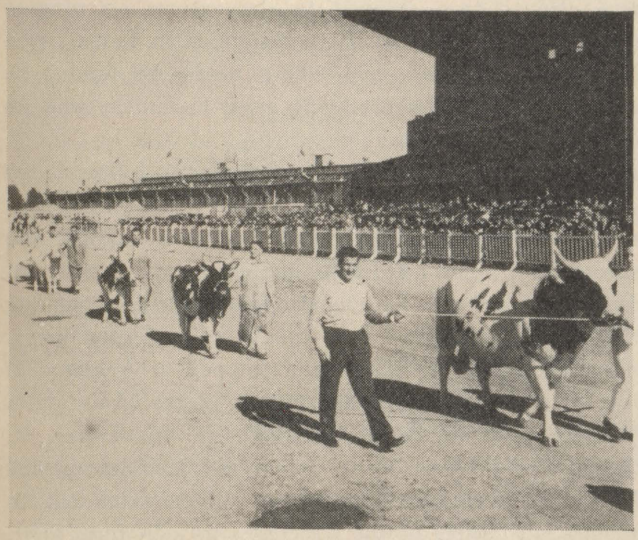
The Provincial Farm School's Canadian herd.

The Jersey herd of E. W. Smith, Danville.

Cap Rouge, shown by Dr. Frs. Levesque of Oka, was grand champion male, with Attila, property of the La Gorgendiere Farm School in reserve. The Farm School had both the female champions, Bea de Cap Rouge for grand and Veline for reserve. D. J. Gireg judged Percherons, G. Toupin Belgians and N. W. l'Abbe the Canadians.

Sheep

Representatives of six breeds of sheep filled all available space in the sheep barn and kept judge X. N. Roderique busy placing them. Slack Bros., Waterloo, pretty well swept the boards with Shropshires, Southdowns and Cheviots. J. H. Couture, St. Augustin, won all the championships for Leicesters, the breed which was best represented, numerically, at the Fair. In Hampshires, all the championships went to A. Lavallee, Berthierville, and in Oxfords, J. B. Grenier, Yamachiche, had the champion ram, M. Denis, also from Yamachiche, the champion ewe, and also the best flocks. Denis also won a special prize, a wrist watch offered by Dupuis Freres, Montreal department store, for the best flock at the show.



Mr. P. D. McArthur's Ayrshires.

The fine Holstein herd of J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon.

Profitable Year for Gentilly Flax Corporation

The Gentilly Flax Cooperative held its annual meeting at Gentilly on the 31st of August last at which the annual report was submitted and duly accepted.

This Cooperative was founded in 1941 with a subscribed capital of $15,400 and 157 shareholders. On August 17th last, the assets of this society were $60,326.58 and current liabilities amounted to $35,921.87.

Products sold and end of year inventory reached the total sum of $83,928.67, - $47,654.84 of which went to the members which proves the value of this flax plant.

75 lbs. of fibre, 154 lbs. of tow and 216 lbs. of seed were produced per arpent and 1,027 arpents gave an average yield of $71.46, leaving a net revenue of $46.40, less manufacturing costs.

Canon Letendre, Messrs. L. Baribeau, local Agronome, L.-P. Raynauld, Director of the Flax School at Plessisville, Gaston Morazain, representative of the Cooperative Fédérée and Jean-Baptiste Milette, District Agronome, were present at the meeting.

The officials of this cooperative are: Messrs.: Jean-Baptiste Baril, President, Donat Blanchette, Vice-President, Lucien Poliquin, Managing-Secretary, with Messrs.: Ferdinand Tousignant, Léopold Cyrenne and Joseph Roux, Directors.

Rain Mars Huntingdon Fair

The promise of a good fair at Huntingdon was spoiled by rain on both days — rain so heavy that it kept all but a small crowd away and prevented a commendable exhibit of livestock from being shown to advantage.

This was particularly unfortunate because in spite of a shortage of labour good displays had been prepared in most sections and an unusually wide range of stock had been entered.

In the Calf Club Competitions, however, the exhibitors did not seem to mind the rain and turned out in force. The Kiwanis Club shield was won by A. Ouimet, and presented by President Hodgson of the Montreal Club. The awards in livestock classes were well distributed.

A good season resulted in an improved show of flowers —but the fruit exhibits were not as extensive as in former years. This was partly due to the lack of help. An excellent exhibit of vegetables was on view — while entries in home-cooking showed the effect of rationing of essential commodities.

Support the

VICTORY LOAN

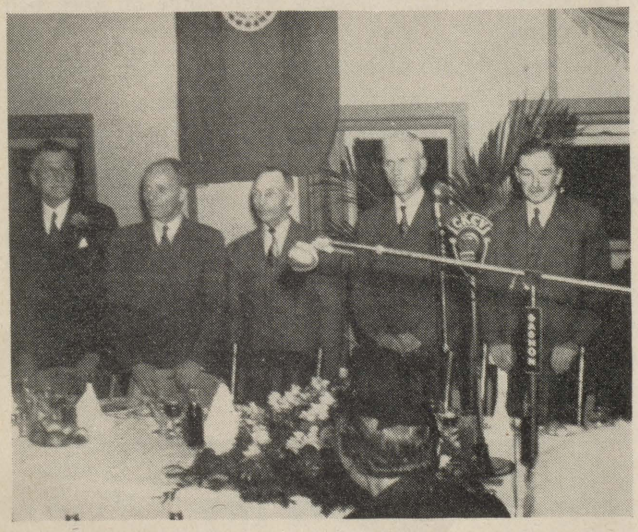
Agricultural Merit, 1944

The achievements of farmers who took part in this year's Agricultural Merit Competition were publicly recognized in the customary celebrations held at the time of the Quebec Fair. Led by high officials of the Government and of the Church, all contestants who had been able to come to Quebec paraded into the Coliseum where the winners in the various sections were introduced and congratulated. Following this, all contestants and their families were guests of the Department at a banquet presided over by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Laurent Barre. With Mr. Barre at the head table were Premier Duplessis, Mr. Godbout, the gold medallist, Mayor Bourne, and officials of the government.

The gold medal of the Order was presented to Mr. Laberge by the Minister of Agriculture, who paid glowing tribute to the ability of the winner in particular and to Quebec farmers and their wives in general. He pointed out that Mr. Laberge's success was particularly praise-worthy inasmuch as the farm he operated had required an almost unbelievable amount of work to bring it to its present excellent condition. Mr. Laberge, in replying, stressed the importance of agriculture in Quebec's economy, and remarked that with the continued assistance and advice from the Department of Agriculture, Quebec farmers could be counted on to do their full share.

Premier Duplessis extended his congratulations to all the contestants and promised that his government would do all in its power to further the interests of the province and its farmers. Mr. Godbout also paid tribute to Mr. Laberge's success, stating that his example could profitably be followed by other farmers.

At the close of the banquet Premier Duplessis decorated the Minister of Agriculture with the honorary order of Commander of Agricultural Merit, the only one which was accorded this year.



At the Merit Agricole Banquet: Mayor Bourne, Mr. Godbout, the Gold Medallist, Minister of Agriculture Barré, Premier Duplessis.

Aid to Colonists

1200 head of young cattle have been shipped to colonization districts by the Departments of Colonization and Agriculture in a joint policy to help settlers in new districts opened to colonization to organize their livestock holdings, particularly dairy cattle, on a sound basis and with good stock.

The animals are bought from improved herds on old established farms and are shipped to settlers at Government expense, and more than 1200 heifers and bull calves have already been shipped to the various colonization areas. The animals selected are bought from farmers who keep milking records and whose herds are headed by pure-bred sires, preference being given to farmers who are members of farm clubs.

So far, shipments have been made as follows: 200 heifers from Nicolet, shipped to Abitibi and a few parishes in the counties of Beauce and Frontenac; almost 100 heifers from Mont Laurier for the colonization centres of Pontiac and Labelle. Last month four carloads containing 200 head, of which 15 were young bulls of good breeding, were loaded at Joliette and shipped to Abitibi. 400 head of young cattle left the district of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and Rimouski destined for the Lower St. Lawrence and North Shore points and from the settled districts of Temiscamingue, 150 heifers were sent to colonization centres of the same area to help form herds for new settlers.

Saguenay breeders sold seventy-five head of improved young stock which were bought for settlers in the same district and a hundred or so selected subjects from breeders around Quebec district were sent to new places in Dorchester, Lotbiniere and the Eastern Townships.

That the settlers greatly appreciate this assistance is evidenced by the fact that each year there is a shortage of animals to meet the demands made by settlers: in some cases, the farmers draw lots to see who will get the available animals.

With a view to establishing a pathological laboratory after the war to study diseases affecting fruit, vegetables and industrial crops in the south-western part of Quebec, Dr. J. M. Swaine, scientific Research Director of the Federal Department of Agriculture lately visited this section so as to obtain first-hand information on the gravity of the situation. He was accompanied by: H. N. Racicot, phytopathologist of Ottawa, Dr. Bruno Landry, assistant chief of the Provincial Horticultural Service, and other technicians of the Department of Agriculture.

The farm machinery exhibit, so long a feature of rural exhibitions, has come back to its own again after being banned for two years under wartime restrictions. The Wartime Prices Board has lifted the ban put into effect in May, 1942.

Encouragement to Producers of Clover Seed

To encourage production in Canada of clover seed, and to make sure that there will be sufficient supply kept in Canada for our own needs, the Federal Government has approved a bonus scheme, details of which have not yet been completely worked out. In general outline, the proposal is as follows.

The Special Products Office has been authorized to guarantee to producers of clover seed, a minimum of 5 cents per pound on seed of alfalfa, Alsike clover and mixtures of Alsike and white clover, and 3 cents per pound on red clover seed, over and above whatever price they receive when they sell their seed in the usual way. The bonus will be paid through a system of participation certificates, which will be issued by the dealer to whom the seed is sold.

The bonus applies to the 1944 crop only and will be paid only on properly cleaned seed sold to recognized dealers, who are the only persons authorized to issue the participation certificates.

Fall Prices for Fertilizer

Fall prices for fertilizers, f.o.b. Beleoil, Montreal, Quebec and Chambly, are the same as for last spring, except that two new mixtures are now available. Ceiling prices are as follows, per 100 pound paper bag:

	per ton
0-14-7	$27.25
2-12-6	28.00
2-12-10	31.00
2-16-6	31.40
3-18-0	29.00
4-12-6	31.50
4-8-10	31.25
Superphosphate 20%	23.25
Ammonium nitrate 32%	58.30
Ammonium sulphate 20%	44.00

How not to grow a cultivated crop. Topsoil, fertilizer and moisture have all washed down the slope of this field planted solidly to corn in rows running up and down hill.

Poultry Meat Now Being Exported

The rapid expansion which has taken place in the poultry industry since the start of the war, with its increased demands for this as well as other products, has meant that the Province of Quebec is now in a position to export poultry meat to the United States. Montreal has been making regular shipments for the past few months, and last month the first carload lot was shipped from Quebec. Officials of the Department of Agriculture, the Co-opérative Fédérée and the C.N.R. were on hand to watch the car being loaded. These included Mr. Adrien Morin, Deputy Minister, J. R. Belzile, Manager of the Quebec branch of the Co-opérative Fédérée, W. Aubin, district agent of the C.N.R., R. Dionne, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Branch and C. E. Benoit, Chief of the Poultry Division, E. Masse, in charge of the poultry division of the cooperative, J. E. Lafrance, superintendent of the Federal Refrigeration Plant, P. E. Hamelin, federal inspector, A. A. Audet and C. E. Valiquette of the C.N.R.

The first shipment to the United States from Quebec City was made up of 40,000 pounds of first quality fowl, packed in standard containers of twelve chickens to the box, and all came from the Quebec district poultry-farms. The birds were slaughtered, graded and packed by the Co-opérative Fédérée and were shipped in a refrigerator car, which ensured their arrival in good condition at their destination. This shipment will help maintain Quebec's reputation for good farm products, and if the domestic market can be kept well supplied with well-finished and fattened fowl, other export shipments will be made.

Ayrshire Field Day at St. Scholastique

Over two hundred people attended the Ayrshire Field Day held on September 2nd at St. Scholastique under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Two Mountains, the Laurentian and Montreal Ayrshire Clubs and the National Ayrshire Association. Seventeen sections were open to breeders with a total of $350.00 being available as prize money. All prizes awarded had a uniform value of $3.00.

Championships were awarded as follows: senior and grand champion male, Meadow Shade Aspiration, belonging to J. J. Joubert & Sons, St. Vincent de Paul. Reserve senior was Willowhaugh Ranger owned by C. Oswald, Ste. Scholastique. Junior champion was Willowhaugh Skymaster, belonging to A. Dickson, Ste. Scholastique.

Senior and grand champion female was Netherwood Daisy June, owned by Rene Trepanier, Oka: reserve was Brookfield Beauty Again, owned by J. P. Bradley, Lachute. Bradley had first prize for junior herd and J. J. Joubert & Sons had the best senior herd.

..Waiting for his Master's return

TODAY, on thousands of Canadian farms the family circle is broken. The young men—and women—are serving their country on land, in the air, on the seas.

In the meantime, farmers, short of help, have carried on valiantly—working long laborious hours to win the Battle of Food Production.

Canada can be proud of her primary producers. They have given freely of their sons and their labour. They have loaned their money.

Now, more than ever, it is imperative that we must all back our fighting men with more and more dollars to supply the equipment that is being expended so rapidly—for without this continuous flow of equipment the valour of men is futile.

Every bond bought now brings the day of family reunion closer.

The 7th Victory Loan is a challenge to every Canadian. More support than ever is needed. And yet—your money that buys Victory Bonds today is a sound investment for tomorrow. The voluntary purchase of bonds provides a personal back-log of security for the future.

INVEST IN VICTORY

Buy Victory Bonds

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

THE CO-OPS OF TOMORROW

by John H. Davis

in News for Farmer Co-operatives.

Already there is evidence of numerous plans for restoring agriculture to a peacetime basis after the war. Most of these plans are aimed at the problem of maintaining a profitable and peak production level after the wartime food demands have relaxed. The proposals, however, are varied, and they call for varying degrees of Government participation.

Each of the post-war plans will have its determined and vigorous proponents, intent on promoting the merits of their prospective projects. In a democracy we should not attempt to thwart or stifle such spokesmen by refusing to let them be heard. But we must, as a Nation, select the valuable and the practical from the worthless or dangerous in order to build a sound farm economy. It is in this process that there may be confusion and delay unless a strong, steadying balance wheel can be provided.

Strong Balance Wheel Exists

Fortunately a strong balance wheel already exists today in the millions of farmers who have learned how to solve their own problems through mutual self-help in the form of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative business organizations. These farmers are experienced in the techniques of democracy and they are self-reliant. They have a firm conviction that farmers can solve many problems themselves through concerted action, and that governmental assistance and regimentation should be held to a minimum. The balance wheel which they provide, moreover, exerts its influence on every phase of agriculture — from efficient production to effective marketing, processing, and distribution.

Most cooperative groups are well aware that the close of the war will present an unusual opportunity for reviewing and revamping major programs and policies, many of which have been disrupted by wartime conditions. It will be the time to evaluate, in the light of past experience (and that of the past 10 years in particular) such leading issues as production control, price supports, parity, crop insurance, farm rehabilitation and relief, taxation, tariffs, foreign markets, farm finance, farm labour, tenancy, and monopoly.

New Era Will Be Dynamic

We must not expect that the future will be simply a return of pre-war conditions. The post-war period will be radically different in many ways from the past. While much about it cannot be prophesied with any degree of accuracy, one thing seems certain — it will be a dynamic period. New markets will develop, including new uses for farm products; new processes and methods will be found; improved varieties and breeds will be developed; population shifts will take place; production technique will continue to be improved; and probably fewer people will be required to produce a given amount of farm products.

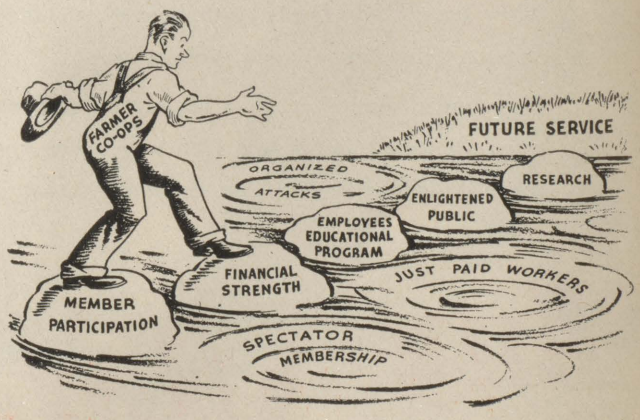
Farmer cooperatives have played an important role during the war. The record speaks for itself. Cooperatives were never sounder than they are today. Many efficiencies have been developed as a result of personnel and material shortages. These efficiencies will continue.

No period in history has ever offered greater challenge to cooperative leaders than the period ahead.

The cooperative technique embraces the very essence of democracy. It requires one man, one vote; limits earnings on capital to the normal legal rates for borrowed funds; distributes savings to patrons (members and nonmembers alike) in proportion to the volume of business done; welcomes as members any and all farmers who are in a position to use its services; and operates on a strictly nonprofit basis, returning savings to farmers.

Cooperatives have grown in importance and success. Many of them have grown large in volume of business and scope of activities. This is as it should be, because farmers are entitled in their businesses to the same effectiveness in operations as any other industry.

Farmer co-ops will continue into the future. The place of the co-ops of tomorrow will be determined, not so much by what is done *to* them as by what is done *through* them.



Stepping Stones

Last year credit unions in Canada made loans amounting to $9,652,534. In 1942 Ontario credit unions made loans exceeding $1,500,000 and wrote off as bad debts less than 5 one hundredths of 1% of amounts loaned, that is, less than one dollar for every $2,000 loaned.

A Good Record

The Florence Credit Union in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia in the period May 1935 to November 1943 had 360 members — did a loan business amounting to $137,522.00 with a loss of only $1.69 and financed the building of 18 houses.

Co-operative Farm

Under way in Saskatchewan is a project to farm 150,000 acres or about 235 square miles of arable and pasture land on a co-operative plan. The territory is in the Milden and Fertile Valley municipalities, 85 miles south-west of Saskatchewan. It is proposed that every farmer in the district will join in the scheme and application for its incorporation has been made to the registrar of co-operative associations.

A Movement of Individuals

The building of Co-operatives involves patience, slow and careful preparation and a high resolve to build — to build not only the machinery which serves the economic needs of men, but to build man himself by helping him to lift himself to that higher level to which he was destined in the plan of creation. This is the unique mission of the Co-operative Movement. It deals with individual human beings. It can never be a mass movement, for a mass implies something inert — something uncontrollable, which when once turned loose will, by the sheer force of its own weight, become as highly destructive as an avalanche.

Putting unthinking masses on the move may be spectacular but it means revolution. Putting individual people into motion is a process of evolution and does not lend itself to the spectacular. Consumer Co-operation is an evolutionary movement; it is a people's movement, not a mass movement. Just as democracy must depend for its continued existence upon a large number of individual enlightened citizens, and not just an inert mass of humanity, so must Co-operatives depend upon individual informed members for their proper functioning and continual expansion. The roots of Co-operation and Democracy find their most fruitful soil in the intimate circle of the family and of the small neighbourhood groups, down where the people live their normal everyday lives and where, with no dictation from the outside, they feel free to give expression to their thoughts and ideas.

MARKET COMMENTS

The downward trend in cattle prices, particularly of the lower grades, continues. Prices of bacon hogs were slightly higher in September due to lighter runs during that month. Dairy products remained about the same. Eggs sold lower than during the previous year. Apples and potatoes sold at lower prices than during the same month in the previous year. These prices reflect the influence of the more bountiful crops of the present season. It was similar with other fruits and vegetables that are not recorded from month to month in this list.

Wheat Fed to Live Stock 1943-44

During the crop year of 1943-44 the amount of wheat fed to livestock in Canada was estimated at 101 million bushels. During the five pre-war years the average annual use of wheat for livestock feed was 32 million bushels. In the United States wheat used in the last crop year as livestock feed was 517 million bushels. This was about four times the annual use of wheat for this purpose in the pre-war period.

Producing Food on Order

Australia has a four year contract for some farm products. Britain will take the surplus dairy products and meats of Australia to the end of June 1948 and surplus egg powder until 1947. Details of the plan remain to be worked out yet the scheme, it is announced, will enable Australia to plan ahead for increased production at stabilized prices.

Trend of Prices

	Sept. 1943	*Aug. 1944*	*Sept. 1944*
	$	$	$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	11.99	12.15	12.30
Cows, good, per cwt.	9.75	9.03	8.60
Cows, common, per cwt.	7.55	6.85	6.45
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	5.83	5.20	4.95
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.93	14.00	13.92
Veal, common, per cwt.	13.72	9.90	12.33
Lambs, good, per cwt.	12.30	12.50	11.83
Lambs, common, per cwt.	10.30	7.67	7.00
Bacon hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.	16.64	17.25	17.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.34	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21
Eggs, Grade A large, per doz.	0.48½	0.41½	0.42
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.28	0.24	0.23
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.	0.33	0.34	0.33
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bu.	3.50	—	2.50
Potatoes, Que. No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.50–1.60	0.70–1.25	1.00–1.10
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

Pithy Pickings

by F. S. Thatcher

"No government ever formed among men has been capable of surviving injury so grave and cruel as that inflicted by Hitler on Russia."

—Winston Churchill.

* * *

The vacant farm is not an asset in any community and in too many cases it is definitely a menace so far as the spreading of noxious weeds is concerned. It is a task to keep land clean under the best system of cultivation, but with acres of idle land lying across the line the propagation of weeds and their spread to adjoining lands goes merrily on through the year.

Perhaps the only effective solution for the problem is to make farming and country life more attractive and fill up the vacant spaces which should certainly be producing valuable crops instead of weeds.

* * *

"When the peoples of the world decide not to stop learning as long as they live, perhaps they will decide to stop fighting."

—Austin H. MacCormick.

* * *

Last year 17 power dusters were used cooperatively in Ontario. This year there are 115.

* * *

In a Quebec outbreak 40 persons suffered typhoid fever — 6 of them dying —due to eating unpasteurized cheese. Cheese should be pasteurized or held for at least 3 months before sale.

A more recent outbreak involving 80 persons in Alberta is prompting the Dominion Department of Health to enforce this recommendation.

* * *

The Agricultural Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain says that post-war trade for Canadian agricultural products in Britain will depend principally on quality, continuity of supply and price—not on sentiment.

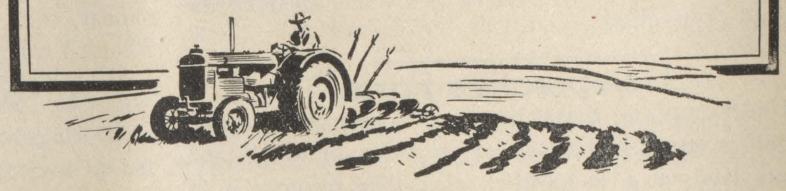
* * *

The juice of cabbage has been found to contain a strongly bactericidal substance.

DO YOU NEED

CASH

TO FINANCE FARM OPERATIONS?



LOANS are readily available at The Royal Bank of Canada to any responsible farmer in need of ready cash to finance farm operations. Such loans are continually being made by this bank for the purchase of seed and fertilizer, livestock, farm equipment, breeder cattle, to meet seasonal labour costs and for other productive purposes.

When you need cash to finance your farm operations, make a practice of discussing your requirements with the local Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada. He will be glad to explain the simple conditions under which such loans are made and the convenient methods available to you for repayment.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

"SECURITY" RIBBED METAL ROOFING

For Life-long Protection Against

FIRE - LIGHTNING - SNOW

RAIN - RUST

Now released for urgent repairs and replacement of farm produce buildings destroyed by fire or storm.

GEO. W. REED & CO. LIMITED

SINCE 1852

4107 RICHELIEU STREET, MONTREAL

Pullorum disease eradication is an essential and vital part of a profitable poultry industry . . Mass. Poultry Disease Control Laboratory. A programme of pullorum testing carried out by this laboratory reduced incidence of the disease during a 24-year period from 12.5 per cent to 0.11 per cent.

* * *

Recent research from Massachusetts Experiment Station provides facts showing that it is a desirable practice for poultry-keepers to grow sunflowers. "The seed is an exceptionally good conditioner of poultry if used to supplement the regular feed". The stalks chopped fine with an ensilage cutter make a very good poultry litter.

* * *

Pasteurized cheese can be fortified with crude fish oils to give very high vitamin A values (5000 I.U. per oz.) without adding a detectable fish taste.

* * *

Electronic energy may be used for the difficult process of concentrating and dehydrating penicillin. The promoters of this very modern apparatus claim impressive reduction in cost and speed of production.

* * *

Experiments are in progress to provide an oil emulsion which can be sprayed on plants to minimize loss of water from the leaves and hence to protect from drought.

* * *

A special serum to prevent measles will soon be issued free to the people of the United States. It is a particular globulin (protein) isolated from the blood given by war-time blood donors.

* * *

Mastitis in the U.S. each year renders 3½ million pounds of milk unfit for use.

* * *

A new antibacterial substance obtained from a soil microbe is reported to show promise as a weapon against typhoid and dysentery, infections not checked by penicillin.

FARMERS! WILL YOU HELP THIS WINTER?

If you are not required on the farm this winter you should take other work.

Extra winter workers are needed for woods operations—logging and pulpwood and fuel cutting — base metal mines, coal mines, meat packing and cold storage, grain handling, railway track maintenance, iron foundries and other high priority occupations, varying with the area.

Please offer your services to:

The nearest Employment and Selective Service Office; or

The nearest Provincial Agricultural Representative; or

Your Local Farm Production Committee.

A good response to this appeal is important to Canada's welfare — please act immediately.

Postponement of Military Training continues while in approved essential work off the farm.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL, *Minister of Labour* — A. MacNAMARA, *Director, National Selective Service*

This advertisement is issued by the Dominion Department of Labour in aid of the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Programme.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

Well, we didn't get that grain threshed before the Fair. However, when we found it was impossible, Stanley and I got busy and moved some hay around so we could pack half of it away in the barn. A shower kept us from finishing before the Fair but we stayed home one day in the forenoon so we could go with a clear conscience in the afternoon. Soon after the Fair we got a machine in but it was not a blower outfit so it was a good thing we put some grain in the barn since that straw is under cover. The rest is in a stack in the field. It is quite a job to get so much straw in one pile. At the last end we had over half the men handling the straw.

We can be thankful for a good crop and good weather though we weren't done any too soon. The machine moved to a neighbour's field and is still there with the grain unthreshed. The weather turned showery, just enough to stop harvest operations but not enough to give us the moisture we needed so badly. Even those who still had grain out were almost wishing it would really rain so they could stop drawing water. Finally, it did do just that and things certainly got a soaking. To-day it looks more as if grain might dry off enough to finish the threshing.

It is time it was finished for those who have corn to put in the silo for there is a splendid crop, contrary to early expectations. One of these nights we'll get a real old frost and a lot of food value will disappear. Some have already cut their corn since they couldn't get the grain threshed anyway. If the corn crop wasn't so often contrary to expectations on the small side instead of the big one, there would be more of it grown, especially when help gets more plentiful.

The rain got one job done early for us anyway. When the threshing stopped a tractor outfit came in to do our plowing. A small part of the ground was not ready but it made short work of the bulk of it. Unfortunately we had to plow up part of the new seeding, thanks to the dry weather so we had to turn under less of the sod. We had already decided to plow less and turn some into pasture for it doesn't pay to let the pasture go short in order to store a little extra grain in the barn. If possible we'll try to get more of the pasture land torn up somehow.

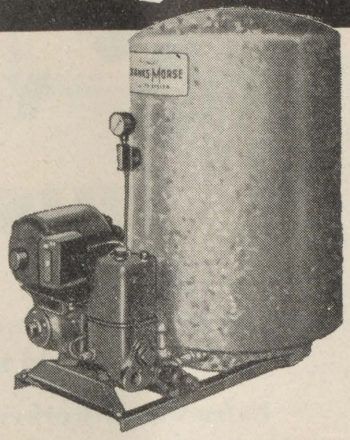
In expectation of this we almost let the tractor get away without plowing the last bit of sod. We heard that a bull-dozer might be obtainable for pasture work and thought we'd turn it loose on a tough spot and see what happened. At the last minute we got definite information that there was nothing doing this fall in that line. The pasture piece we plowed last spring has more grass on it now, without re-seeding, than it had before. However, we'll have to turn it over again, put on more fertilizer and seed to get real pasture.

We didn't get the spot of fall rye planted so it won't be available this fall. However, we got enough first crop hay so we aren't cutting any second crop. This will make more aftermath to pasture and will help out for a while. The way they talk about butter, we need all the milk possible produced this fall and winter if we grease our bread at all. Besides we have an extra reason for wanting to get all the cream we can. Our co-op egg has hatched and we have our own creamery. Now we want lots of cream to get it paid for and also because all the profit on the cream will now be OURS.

After the egg is cracked, there still seems to be a lot of work to take care of the chicken. There is a lot of busi-

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

FARM EQUIPMENT



WATER SYSTEMS

Running Water Convenience AT LOW COST

Chores are lighter and life more comfortable today on thousands of Canadian farms, thanks to a Fairbanks - Morse Water System. There's a type — electric or engine driven — to suit every condition; easily installed, economical and, above all, DEPENDABLE — the manufacturer's 113 years' experience and nation-wide organization is your guarantee of complete satisfaction.

A greater number of units will be available this year, but still not nearly enough to supply all who want them. So if you plan to enjoy running water on YOUR farm, see the Fairbanks-Morse agent, or mail the coupon, RIGHT AWAY.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE COMPANY LIMITED

SAINT JOHN • MONTREAL • TORONTO WINNIPEG • VANCOUVER

If the local F-M dealer cannot supply you, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to the nearest F-M branch. We will advise you if and where the equipment may be obtained.

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Lighting Plants. ☐ Wind Charger... ☐
"Z" Engines.... ☐ Electric Fence... ☐
Hammer Mills.. ☐ Hand Pumps.... ☐
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ness to attend to on the start that won't have to be done over every month. I undertook to be secretary for a time at least. The set of books arrived yesterday. Everything seems to be there except a portable office to store them in. After the war one of these buildings that folds up into a small package will probably be a standard part of the set.

We didn't turn the calves out to pasture as early this year because of the dry weather. When we did things were far from dry for a few minutes. One of them dashed blindly right through the fence and over a side-hill towards the river. It was so steep she couldn't stop until she was almost in the drink. Stanley and I tried to get her back up but when she'd get almost to the top, she'd lay down and roll back. What a time! First we'd think we'd killed her and then we'd wish we had. Finally, we had to slide her down the hill and cross the river. Then it was a mile and a half home by the road. But we made it and now it is almost forgotten, like so many similar happenings on the farm.

Mr. Gordon J. Stephens, Quyon, P.Q. has recently bought this fine Clydesdale stallion, Muirton Stamp. He is six years old and was bred by Wm. Fleming, Drinkwater, Sask.

Up to the present he has 67 grand championships, including championships at Chicago International, Toronto Royal, C.N.E., Regina and others.

Muirton Stamp is a dark bay with four white feet and a white face. When bought he weighed 2155 pounds, and now weighs around 2200.

For 75 years providing

LOW-COST LIFE INSURANCE

. . . to Canadians in all walks of life

History highlights—important to every life insurance buyer!

Just 75 years ago the first Mutual Life representative began assisting his neighbours to gain the benefits of low-cost life insurance protection afforded by his Company.

Since then the Mutual Life has grown steadily and surely. Insurance protection provided for Canadians has advanced from $500,000 in 1869 to over $700,000,000 in 1944; and in the intervening years over $85,000,000 have been paid in *death and disability claims*, $120,000,000 in matured endowments, annuity payments, etc., and an additional $89,000,000 in *dividends to policyholders*.

At the present time 180,000 Canadian families are enjoying the benefits of low-cost life insurance in this "mutual" company.

Alike . . . yet different

Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders.

Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company . . . and let him help you select a policy adapted to your particular circumstances.

Make this Your Company

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

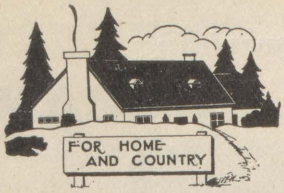
Established 1869

Head Office Waterloo, Ont.

75th YEAR

Milk is produced in every province of Canada and its sale brings pay cheques to about 420,000 farmers. To this number might be added between 35 and 40 thousand employees in distributing and manufacturing plants. Thus, producers, employees, and their families account for about 17 per cent of the total population. Some authorities estimate that at least one-fifth of Canada's population is dependent upon the dairy industry for a living. The production and marketing of milk products might rightly be considered as one of the greatest national industries.

It is said that allowing calves to sleep on raised platforms will keep them away from the germs causing calf scour.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes and to matters of interest to them

Preparing for Peace

by Grace A. Kuhring

Perhaps before you read this article the war with Germany will have ended and military victory will be ours. We shall then be at the beginning of "The Post War Period" about which so much has been spoken and written.

True there is the Pacific War yet to be won but we can, I think, trust the judgment of our leaders who think, that although hard fighting is ahead on the Pacific front, not all the effort of our country will be needed in the Pacific war and that at least partial peace-time production can quite safely be resumed, once Germany is defeated.

Troops from Canada will be needed to fight in the Pacific zone and it seems logical that the "Home Defense Army", which will no longer be needed in Canada, should be given a chance to justify its existence and all the money spent by Canadian taxpayers for its upkeep and training. This pool of trained men should be utilized.

Some of our soldiers from the European war theatres will doubtless wish to go on to finish the job in the Pacific but it seems only fair that the members of our forces who have been on active service for more than four years should be released to allow them to complete their education if they so desire.

In some quarters the opinion has been frequently expressed that those men who stayed at home and worked in war and ammunition factories have made a sacrifice just as great as that of soldiers in the front line and that in consequence the best post-war positions should be given them as soon as the last shot is fired and before the service men are demobilized.

To any thinking, fair-minded person this is utterly unfair but the danger was that these greedy stay-at-homes would be so insistent in their demands that those in authority might feel that public opinion was in favour of such a plan.

Men who were so badly needed on the farms, during the war, will, of course, not be looking for post-war positions in industry for they will be firmly established in farming and may be counted upon to form the back bone of our Post War Agricultural Industry.

Those who volunteered and were unable to qualify for military service are having a chance to become established in good positions now.

Many who wished to enlist in the forces were kept from doing so by the industrial plants who employed them. To them there should be no difficulty in obtaining a good position after the war, as the manager who kept them as "key men" will still need his key men in industrial jobs after the war, since "key man" would imply outstanding skill.

Those who stayed at home have received high wages, have lived at home or moved their families to places near their work if they wished to do so. They have not been in danger and have had distinct hours of work and have slept in safety and comfort amid home surroundings.

Men and women on active service on the other hand have gladly gone wherever they were needed and have had neither personal comfort nor safety. Hours of work have many times continued until sheer exhaustion called the halt. Many have made the supreme sacrifice and many others have been maimed.

A pamphlet called "Back to Civil Life" recently published by the authority of Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, is very encouraging in that it explains the plans made by the Federal Government for the rehabilitation of military personnel after military victory.

"The objective of Canada's plan for the rehabilitation of her armed forces is that every man or woman discharged from the forces shall be in a position to earn a living." This statement on the first page, is very reassuring to those who have been awaiting some statement regarding demobilization of those in the services.

It is a great satisfaction to know that their service for Canada is being recognized and that arrangements are being made to provide for the completion of their education or vocational training in skilled trades, or settlement on the land or assistance for private enterprise is to be given them.

A service to assist the seriously disabled in choosing and following a rehabilitation programme is also included. It is essential that plans be made, as employment of disabled or partially disabled veterans is a problem which must be solved. Pensions are well enough as far as they go but they seldom go far enough. There is nothing to take the place of useful paid employment as a morale builder.

There should be no difficulty in providing full employment for all who wish to work in any country after the cessation of hostilities. We have been scraping the bottom of the civilian supply barrel for several years.

Then, there are the needs of the devastated countries which must be filled. Each of the United Nations, capable of doing so, will doubtless have an opportunity to manufacture and grow some of the supplies needed for this purpose.

All this activity would probably carry us for a period of three or four years. Then what? Are we to have another depression?

Each major political party has proposed a nebulous plan for full employment, but an explanation of how this is to be achieved is what we are waiting for. No one wants another depression but some definite plans, and probably alternate plans, must be made or we shall find ourselves faced with an even deeper depression than that of the early thirties.

We can avoid this if the members of the government which we elect recognize the responsibility which we thrust upon them by electing them and that they accept by standing for election. That responsibility entails the smoothing out of the "lows" in the employment curve.

Certainly a new immigration policy is needed if we are to have enough people in Canada to make a home market for our greatly expanded industrial machine.

We cannot export our goods unless we also import some articles. No nation, in the post war world, can continue to buy from us unless they can also sell to us.

High quality, perfect workmanship and good design would assure every manufactured article bearing a "Made in Canada" label a ready sale, not only in Canada but in world trade as well. It might pay our government to insist upon the highest standards of quality and workmanship in all goods for export trade.

Recent Provincial Legislation

Legislation which should be of interest to all members of Q.W.I. was passed at the recent session of the Quebec Legislature. The following is quoted from the Provincial Press:

"The social welfare bills resulted from recommendations made by the Quebec Health Insurance Commission, created a year ago. They provide for establishment of a separate department of social welfare, greater protection of children and establishment of family courts.

In the field of education, bills were passed eliminating school fees in high schools up to the ninth grade inclusive, establishment of uniform text-books and provision of free text-books to students with the province and local school boards absorbing the cost.

Home-building aids for urban dwellers were provided in a bill calling for reduction of taxes on homes built during the next three years."

Q. W. I. Notes

Argenteuil County. Brownsburg Branch had an address on the Central School Board by Mr. G. W. Deacon. A member who was leaving for a new home was presented with a purse. A salad tea provided funds for their work. Pioneer branch had an illustrated lecture on health subjects. A resume of W. I. work covering the past ten years was given by Mrs. Fraser. Upper Lachute had a talk on welfare and health as they relate to children by Mrs. John Gordon.

Gaspe County. Haldimand East held an interesting picnic with a programme of sports which proved very popular. The County President, Mrs. Gerald Miller, introduced the guest of the day, Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Provincial President of Women's Institutes who addressed the gathering.

Compton County. Canterbury Branch donated $5. to the County School Fair. A clinic was held under the auspices of the W. I. Mrs. Pennoyer of Scotstown was guest speaker, and readings were given by various members. International Relations was the topic for the Cookshire Branch meeting, and this was carried out in the motto and roll call and the subject of a paper by Miss S. E. Dennis was "Allied Plans for a Better World Order."

Gaspe County. L'Ause Aux Cousins Branch was visited by the County President, Mrs. Gerald Miller. An interesting paper on Grandmother's Day was heard, and a fish quiz held. A social evening netted $18.80 for the treasury.

Gatineau County. In Rupert branch a sale and tea was successfully held, and a report of books donated to the Lending Library given. This Branch has bought a hall for local use.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon Counties. Aubrey-Riverfield Branch had a paper on Education and the child, and a very interesting address by Flight Officer Rhoda Keir, on Education in the Armed Forces. The making of hot and cold frames was described in a paper by Mr. William Fleming, Horticulturist at the Forsyth Farm, Dundee. A Panel Discussion on Women on the Home Front proved both interesting and instructive. Those taking part were Mrs. S. Cameron, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. N. M. McFee and Mrs. H. Cameron. Franklin Centre had a book review by Mrs. R. J. Blair the book under consideration being "The Keys of the Kingdom." Hemmingford welcomed the new teaching staff, and promised co-operation in their work. Judges were appointed for the County Fair. Howick Branch also appointed its quota of Judges for the Fair and welcomed the teachers. Miss Annie Hamilton gave a Paper on Plato and his writings. The book: "The Paris Underground" was reviewed by Miss Elizabeth Anderson. Huntingdon Branch made a donation of jams and jellies to Huntingdon County Hospital. Dundee members were guests of the Branch at this meeting, the Q. W. I. Presi-

dent, Mrs. Smallman giving an address on Women in the Post-war world. A thrift exhibit, with prizes was a feature of the meeting, a shopping bag, outlay two cents, carrying off the prize.

Megantic County. Inverness Branch held an interesting quiz contest, and closed the meeting with a social half-hour.

Montcalm County. Rawdon Branch held several social events, including a successful garden party. Public health work has been carried on during the summer.

Pontiac County. Beech Grove studied First Aid, and planned for prizes for the local School Fair. Wyman had a discussion on the care of house plants, and papers on the Alaskan Highway and the contribution of the French people to Canadian life. Shawville Branch netted nearly $70. at a social event and donated $50. to the local cemetery.

Richmond County. Richmond Hill Branch planned a chicken-pie supper and held an auction at their meeting to raise self-denial funds. A shower gift to a bride was planned.

Rouville County. Abbottsford Branch took donations as roll call, the sum of $8.40 being realized. Games were played and a social time enjoyed.

Sherbrooke County. Ascot Branch had as visitor Mrs. G. H. Kuhring who addressed the meeting. Articles on television were read by Mrs. George Moynan and war-time canning recipes distributed. Belvidere Branch held a rummage sale with gratifying results. An address by a local Agronome on the soya bean was given and a vegetable contest held, all vegetables exhibited being donated to Sherbrooke Hospital. $10. were donated to the County School Fair, and a successful food sale held. Brompton Road Branch sponsored the collection of milk-weed pods. A rummage sale was held which netted $12. The sum of $6. was contributed to the County School Fair. Cherry River held a very successful event in a local restaurant, with a September salad tea as a feature, also a sale of home-made articles. Reading of tea-cups was a unique feature, the total amount raised being highly satisfactory. Orford held its meeting at the cottage of the President, Miss K. Thompson. A sale of fresh vegetables proved popular.

Stanstead County. This County holds quarterly meetings, the last being held at Beebe in August, with a fine programme on the subject of Education and its relation to Agriculture, which was presented by the Conveners of these departments. A major project of the County has been the share of the W. I. in the annual County Fair.

Ayer's Cliff Branch held a reception for teachers, and a discussion on parent-teacher relations followed. The need of domestic science training was stressed as well as manual training and physical culture. This branch was the centre for the activity for the County Fair project which was entirely successful. Minton held two food sales with good results. A paper on Education by Elizabeth Hammond was read by Mrs. D. Connor. Stanstead North offered prizes for the destruction of caterpillars. An article on Education was read by Mrs. Homer Curtis. Mrs. Curtis presented a gift to member, Mrs. Burton Hill, who was leaving to reside elsewhere. Talks on Agriculture, First Aid and Welfare and Health featured the meeting at Way's Mills. A discussion on electricity in rural communities took place. A synopsis of Bruce Hutchins book: "The Unknown Country" was given. Tomofobia held no regular meeting owing to the rush of farm work and preparation for the County Fair.

Papineau County. This County held a flower show, with appropriate talks and discussions, which was enjoyed by the entire community. Prizes were given for the best specimens of plants and flowers.

Solving the School Lunch Problem

For the past seven years Stanstead North Women's Institute have been providing soup for all the pupils attending Holmes Memorial School, Stanstead, who eat a cold lunch. As the surrounding country-side for a distance of from six to seven miles is consolidated with Stanstead College this means that there are four vans coming in from the country every school day and there are approximately sixty to sixty-five pupils eating a cold lunch. The Principal of the College, Mr. Amaron, and the teachers have co-operated whole-heartedly.

The soup is prepared in the College kitchen under the supervision of the dietitian and carried in pails by two of the older boys over to the class-rooms. Each pupil who desires to have soup brings a cup and spoon from home. These are taken home each night to be washed and brought back to school the next day. Two or three of the older girls carry trays and collect the cups, taking them to the teacher in charge who pours the soup and then the girls serve it to the pupils. The pupils remain seated until lunch is over.

We pay the College $1.00 per day for the soup and they provide everything. We have found this method very satisfactory. Soup is served from immediately after the Christmas holidays until the Easter holidays begin.

Tomifobia Institute have given us financial assistance in this project for the past two years. This year Mr. Amaron gave us a generous donation from surplus funds taken in from the College International night. The School Board usually helps us some too and we have a few individual contributions.

This is one of our largest projects and we plan for it each year as this is one way we feel we can help all the children in the community.

SEWING SUGGESTIONS

by Dorothy A. Morgan

The Straight of Goods. You have heard many times the warning to cut your dress with the straight of goods in the correct place. You may have wondered just what the straight of goods is and why it is so important. In all woven fabrics there are threads running lengthwise, paralled to the selvedge and threads running crosswise or at right angles to the selvedge. It is the threads running paralled to the selvedge that indicate the straight of goods. Sometimes garments are made with the crosswise threads running up and down but more often it is the lengthwise threads which run vertically in a garment. If your garment is cut off-grain so that the lengthwise threads are on a slant, your garment will not fit right, for instead of hanging straight it will tend to twist and sag. The reason for this is because it is partly bias, and bias stretches. A dress of plain material which has been cut two or three inches off the straight of the goods, may not be noticed at first, but a plaid or striped dress so cut will show the mistake clearly.

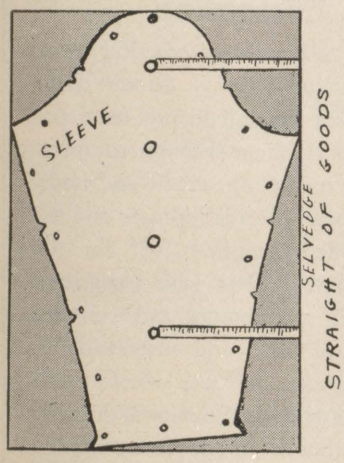


Diagram 1

To be sure your pattern is placed correctly, measure from each perforation or line indicating the straight of goods to the selvedge as shown in Diagram 1. The distance in each case should be the same.

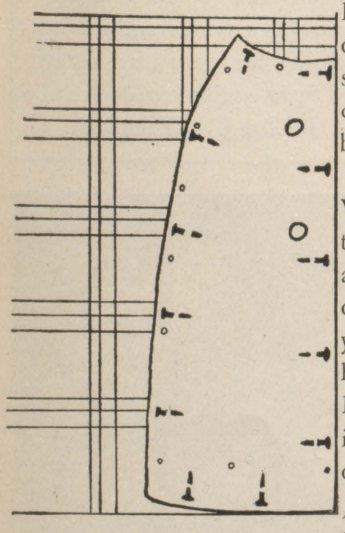


Diagram 2

Place the Pins Correctly. When pinning a pattern on to a fabric, place the pins at right angles to the edge of the pattern. This keeps you from pricking your hand as you cut the pieces. Be sure the head of the pin is well away from the edge of the pattern. Then when you cut, the scissors will never strike the pin. (Diagram 2.)

Tailor Tack or Chalk. Dart, plaits, buttonholes and other markings on a pattern should be transferred to your fabric before removing the pattern. One method of doing this is by using tailor tacks. Use a double thread but no knot.

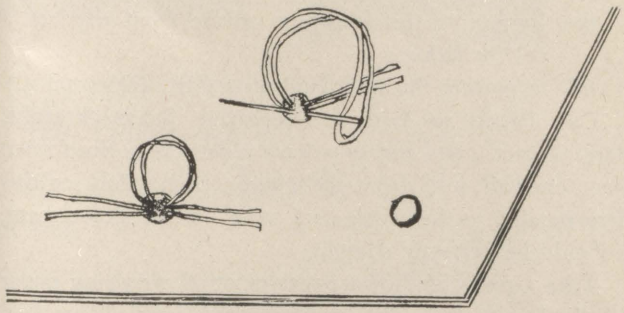


Diagram 3

Take a small stitch through both thicknesses of material right on the mark indicating the dart, buttonhole, etc. Leave about one-half inch of thread not pulled through. Take another small stitch in the same place. Do not pull the thread all they way through but leave enough to make a loop about three-quarters of an inch long. Cut the thread leaving ends one-half inch long. Make a tailor tack on all important markings on the pattern. Remove the pattern. In separating the two pieces of fabric, pull them apart slowly and clip the threads holding them together. In this way, there is a thread on each piece in exactly the same place.

If you prefer using chalk, try two pieces. Place one underneath the fabric. As you mark the upperside press hard so that the underneath part will be marked at the same time. This saves marking each piece separately. (Diagram 3.)

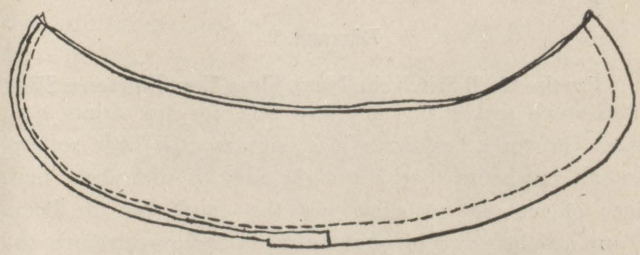


Diagram 4

Stagger the Thick Seams. In facing or lining a collar, you finally have four layers of fabric at the edge of the collar. When the collar is pressed a ridge often appears where the two seam edges come together. If the collar is of wool this edge will be quite thick. To avoid this ridge, trim one seam edge to three-eighths of an inch and the second to one-quarter of an inch. In this way, the edges are graded and you will find very little ridge, if any. This

applies in any case where you have several thicknesses of material coming together and especially in heavy materials. Examples are:

(a) When you attach the collar or cuff to a blouse.
(b) In joining the facing on to the front edge of a coat or jacket.
(c) In putting the waistband on a skirt. (Diagram 4.)

Use Paper to Get a Decorative Seam Straight. Many tailored coats and suits have a decorative seam sewn about one-half inch from the regular seam. You see this often parallel to the centre back seam or to a sleeve seam. It should be perfectly straight.

Take a piece of brown paper or other wrapping paper a little longer than the length of the seam. Draw two parallel lines exactly one-half inch apart, the length of the seam. Baste the paper onto the garment so that one pencil line lies directly on top of the main seam. The second pencil line should now be directly over the position of the decorative seam. Baste this in place. Sitch on the machine right on the pencil line. Remove the basting and tear off the paper. The decorative seam should be perfectly straight.

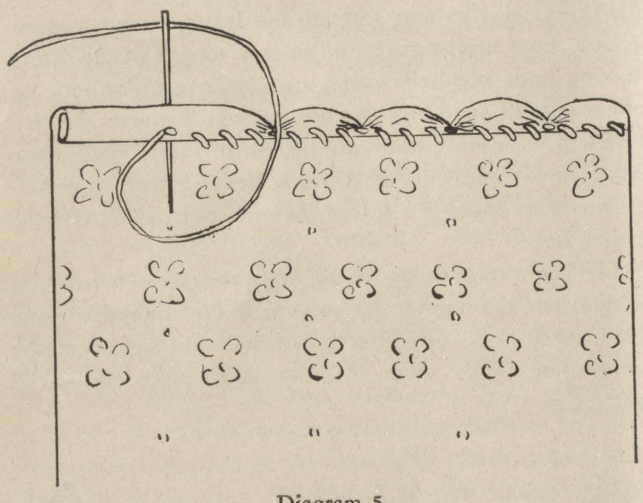


Diagram 5

Try the Shell Stitch the Next Time You Shorten a Slip. This stitch makes a very pretty edge for any dainty garment. It works best on a bias edge as each little scallop rounds out better than a straight edge. It uses about half inch of material so allow just that much for the hem. Turn up the edge of your garment one-quarter inch towards the inside, then turn it up another one-quarter inch, and press it flat with your fingers. It is not necessary to baste this hem.

Holding the hem between first finger and thumb and working from right to left, take three or four small hemming stitches. Then insert the needle in the reverse side of the hem so that the thread goes up and over the edge of the garment. The needle should be so placed that it comes out just beyond the last stitch and at the inner fold of the hem. Draw the thread tight so that the edge of the hem is crumpled and a tiny scallop is formed. To strengthen this take a small stitch where the thread was drawn tight. Take three or four more hemming stitches and proceed as above. (Diagram 5.)

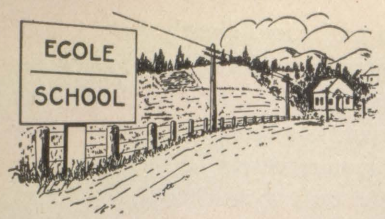
Patterned Materials. Before you cut a figured fabric look at the design very carefully to find out whether it runs all in one direction or whether it runs both up and down. If there is no definite direction to the pattern the material may be cut the same as a plain fabric. But if the pattern runs all one way you must be certain that each piece you cut has the pattern running in the same direction. To be sure of this, lay out all pattern pieces on the fabric ready to be cut. Then check them to see that each is going in the same direction.

Practical Education

Adult Education has taken a very practical form, it has been "Education for action." Groups have studied and discussed their immediate problems and then proceeded to deal with them through co-operative buying, co-operative marketing, credit and housing. In the early stages, pamphlets, clippings, and the counsel of inspired leaders supplied fuel for the movement but it was these leaders who recognized very early the need for a common and constant source of information and ideas and inspiration to keep these discussion groups and the whole adult education movement alive and on the march. Already there is a great need for books on simple economics, public speaking, nutrition, gardening, co-operative housing, landscaping, care and feeding of children, carpentry and building, home decoration, home-making and consumer buying. The need for these springs directly out of the study clubs and co-operative projects. A library service providing books and advice as to their use and suitability for particular needs, seems an essential part of their equipment.

by Dr. J. J. Tompkins.

Members of the House of Bishops, photographed during their annual meeting held last month at Macdonald College.



LIVING AND LEARNING

Communities . . . . to live in? . . . . to come back to?

by R. Alex Sim

Almost everyone now looks back upon the so called Jazz Age that led up to 1929, and the so called Hungry Thirties as an unfortunate interlude between two wars; an inter-war period that came to a climax at Munich; a period of failure to cope with our social and political problems.

It is little wonder therefore that people do not yearn to return to the 20's and 30's. In fact they might well forget them, if it were not important to remember those tragic days in order that we might not forget our mistakes.

The Republicans won a Presidential election in the United States after the last war on the slogan "Back to Normalcy". No party would be rash enough to use such a slogan today. It is true we hope this war is the forerunner of a century for the common man. No one will repeat all the tragic mistakes, but at the same time, are we certain that the future is secure?

There are many good omens.

Casablanca, Teheran, Cairo, Quebec, Dumbarton Oaks, Breton Woods, Hot Springs — these are place names no more, but rather they are milestones to an international order where justice and order will prevail. UNRRA, with its promise of relief and welfare to distressed peoples, is an established fact. A world court has been mooted; so has an international police force.

These are all signs that the big powers, and particularly the Big Three — Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin are intent upon establishing a peace that will stick.

But let us see if these omens, are real and true — let us test those good intentions with the actions of people in our own communities and of the people of Canada.

Let us take our own measure by these questions?

1. How have we accepted rationing? Have we done anything in our own community to kill the black market?

2. Is our chief post-war concern to get more things: gas, tires, aluminum, new plastics? Or are we prepared to accept shortages for an indefinite period here, to help UNRRA assist needy peoples elsewhere?

3. Besides wanting things and gadgets what cultural and educational improvements for our community are we prepared to struggle for? Some such facilities might be listed: recreation centres; auditoriums for art displays, music and dramatics, dancing; a salaried leader in the community to help adult and youth programs to run smoothly; a motion picture projector and a record player.

4. Realizing that many of the conflicts in Europe are racial and economic in origin — what have we done to help Canadian unity by improving relations between French and English, Jew and Gentile, rural and urban, capital and labor?

We will not live in a shining new world; our children will not be safe from bloodshed in 1964 if we cannot answer honestly that we have worked and are working on the problems raised in these questions.

But what can a few individuals, or a few small communities do by themselves to prevent a return to "the good old thirties"?

The defeatist would say — "Nothing."

A democratic person would say "Not everything, but a lot."

Our first task is to set our own house in order. Prepare a proper home-coming for our men and women. See to it that the proper community spirit prevails.

For those who will never return, let us make a proper memorial. But let us remember that memorials, even memorial community centres, though fine things are not enough. A proper memorial is not made with hands. It is a determination to keep the peace.

This task calls for the clearest devotion of our minds to the task: to educate people to be community-minded, and to train them to be world citizens. It is here that adult education must play an important role.

FARM FORUM TOPICS 1944-45

BUILDING COMMUNITIES TODAY

Land—Foundation of the Community
(October 30 to November 20)

People—Builders of the Community
(November 27 to December 18)

Education for Rural Living
(January 8 to January 29)

Let's Talk About Marketing
(February 5 to February 26)

The Community Broadens Its View
(March 5 to March 26)

Farm Forums

P. D. MacArthur Resigns from Farm Forum Presidency

An important item topped the agenda of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums at the meeting on October 3 at Macdonald College. It was the resignation of its first president P. D. MacArthur of Howick. Mr. MacArthur found it necessary to resign owing to the pressure of other duties.

The first vice president, Alan Crutchfield of Huntingdon, was nominated president for the remainder of the year. Other matters which came up for the attention of the Council were: the organization of Farm Forum rallies in October; the question of the membership fee of the Council to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; finances; and leadership Conferences.

Stanstead Forums Hold Field Day

Under the chairmanship of Reg. Conner the Farm Forums in Stanstead County held a pasture field day at the farm of Kenneth Little at East Hatley on September 21. This rally was well attended by forum members and other farm men and women in the county.

The main speakers were Prof. L. C. Raymond, and Dr. E. W. Crampton of Macdonald College. The meeting was held on the location of a pasture demonstration where the use of fertilizer in the improvement of permanent pasture was contrasted with the effect of plowing and seeding various mixtures of grass seed along with a variety of applications of commercial fertilizer with and without lime.

The large group which attended was thus able to see first hand the effect of various treatments of pasture and to question the representatives of the College about problems and applications.

D. MacMillan, agronome for the country, also spoke briefly. R. Alex Sim, provincial Farm Forum secretary, spoke to a group of Farm Forum members at the close of the demonstration.

County Committees Mooted

At least two counties, Richmond and Stanstead, are seriously discussing the formation of county committees of forums. Whether these committees are to Follow the pattern of the Chateauguay-Huntingdon District Committee, or the county federations of agriculture in Ontario remains to be seen.

On September 21 the Farm Forum members who attended the field day at East Hatley met to discuss this question and at Richmond on September 27 a group of representatives of Farm Forums and Women's Institutes met with the agronome, Léon Beaudin, to enquire into the possibility of joint action as a county farm organization. They decided to approach the farmers clubs, agricultural societies, and breed associations with a view to organizing a representative organization for Richmond.

Behind these discussions is a threefold interest:

(a) to bring together all the farmers in the district and to relate their organizations directly to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Since Quebec as yet has no provincial Federation of Agriculture the Quebec Council of Farm Forums as a member of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture would be the natural channel of communication through to Ottawa.

(b) to have an organization that can co-operate more closely with the Department of Agriculture and Macdonald College in promoting improved farm practices.

(c) to have a common meeting ground in a county or district for all organizations to serve as a base for taking action or setting up local organizations in the county.

The Guide

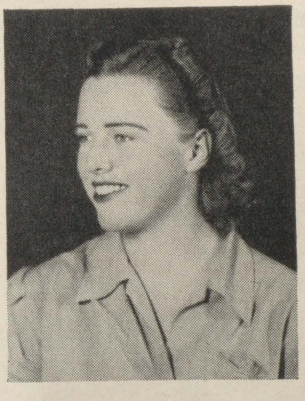
The publication of National Farm Radio Forum will be the Farm Forum Guide again this year. The size has been changed again to 9 x 12 with four pages. Three will be issued on each topic, with no national publication for the Fourth Night. Fourth Nights this season will fall on November 20, December 18, January 29, February 26, March 26. Local Forums and District Committees or representatives should begin to plan events for these dates at once.

Handbook

For the first time since the fall of 1941 a Farm Forum Handbook is to be published. 20,000 copies are to be printed by the National Office, and a supply will be available from the Provincial office at Macdonald College.

Community Schools

Dr. Lois Fahs Timmins Joins Service Staff



The Quebec Council of Community Schools is planning to raise funds to finance the salary and travelling expenses for Dr. Timmins from the middle of September to the middle of December. This excellent arrangement allows Dr. Timmins to join the staff of the Adult Education Service. Since the fall of 1941, when Aileen Ross and others worked full time on Community Schools, this is the first occasion on which we have had anyone who could spend full time on Community School work.

Dr. Timmins first visited the Eastern Townships in 1941 when she assisted with the Camp Macdonald program. She was then known as Lois Fahs. She visited some Community Schools at that time and since then has visited Quebec several times. She is no stranger to our adult education program and Community Schools. She was married to Jas. Timmins in August 1942. Mr. Timmins is stationed in the Aleutians with the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Her doctor's degree is from Columbia University where she specialized in recreation and adult education. She has made a special study of square dancing and has published a book "Swing Your Partner" on square dances in the Maritimes. She also prepared the booklet "Games and Dances for Community Schools". Her experiences include teaching at Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B., at Williamantic State Teachers College, Conn., at the Summer School for Teachers in St. John, N.B. and special leadership courses under Dominion-Provincial Youth Training.

A section from a letter she wrote the Service office from Sawyerville indicates the scope of the work she is prepared to undertake in communities served by Community Schools — an indication of the valuable assistance the Community Schools will receive from the Service when funds are available to take on a full-time staff.

"My Day at Sawyerville"

1:30 - 2:30	Taught games to children at school.
3:00 - 5:00	Met with recreation committees and got committees set up for the Community School sessions.
6:45 - 7:30	Taught games to Girls Guides.
7:45 - 9:15	Visited the Community School.
9:15 - 9:45	Spoke at the Community School Assembly.
10:00 - 10:45	Taught recreation.

Financial Campaign

At the meeting of the Quebec Council of Community School held at Camp Macdonald over Labor Day weekend it was decided that funds should be raised at once to enable the Council to assist the Adult Education Service at Macdonald College to enlarge its staff, and take on full-time workers on Community School work.

As a preliminary experiment the Council decided to raise funds immediately to employ Dr. Timmins for the current season. Furthermore they decided at the end of the season if the experiment proved to be successful and worthwhile that a second campaign should be launched to give those capable of making larger contributions an opportunity of supporting Community School work.

In the first campaign Stanstead Community School has taken the initiative — they have pledged to raise $75. Part of this amount they have taken from their own funds. Local societies and organizations will be asked to contribute. Finally, individuals will be approached. Other Committees are expected to follow this stirring example set by the Stanstead Executive.

Stanstead United Church Supports Adult Education

At the meeting of the Official Board of Centenary United Church, Stanstead on September 18, 1944, the following resolution was passed:

"That in the opinion of the Board of this Church, the programme of educational, cultural and social activities, being offered on a community-centered basis by the International Community School is worthy of consideration by the members and adherents of our Church. And furthermore, in order to encourage as full participation as possible by our people, our Board will refrain, as a matter of policy, from promoting any extensive programme of a similar or competing character during the period of the School's activity. Nevertheless, the Board feels the urgency for certain Adult Educational opportunities of a religious and Church-centered character, such as may enlarge upon the findings and suggestions coming from recent Church Adult Conferences and the work of the General Council, and will make plans to offer such a programme during the winter months, when the Community School will not, presumably, be in operation."

This able and far seeing statement is commended to all who are concerned with the twin problems: 1. of relating church activity to the Community 2. of bringing the people closer to the Church. This official Board sees, rightly, that by participating in a general and secular community activity, it brings its special, and spiritual message to the attention of a wider group that otherwise it might not reach.

Annual Meeting Canadian Federation

The annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture will be held during the week of January 15 next, at Regina, it was finally decided at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation held at Port Arthur. The exact dates for the meeting in that week will be announced later, and will be co-ordinated with the Annual Meeting of the Dairy Farmers' of Canada, who meet the same week.

Net Farm Income

Comparison of the gross and net farm income for 1943 is provided in a recent publication of the Agricultural Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as follows:

Cash income	$1,397,270,000
Income in kind	240,878,000
Value of changes in inventory, minus	75,688,000
Gross income	1,562,460,000
Operating expenses and depreciation	614,700,000
Net excluding govt. payments	947,760,000
Govt. payments	26,334,000
Net income including govt. payments	$ 974,094,000

Comparison of the net income, including government payments with other years, is as follows:

1940	$ 534,401,000
1941	632,522,000
1942	1,154,313,000
1943	974,094,000

THE COLLEGE PAGE

THE MACDONALD CLAN

Notes and news of graduates and former students

Captain G. Gwendolyn Taylor, R.C.A.M.C., is consultant in nutrition to the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, a position which is more important than the bare title would indicate. To her has been entrusted the responsibility of supervising the diets to be served in all Canadian Army hospitals to be sure that different groups of patients receive exactly the kind of food that their particular disabilities require in order that their recuperation may be more rapid and complete. A diet high in protein and calories is necessary for rapid recovery of the majority of wounded men, and to arrange the diet so that the food will be attractive and the meals will be enjoyed, and at the same time to keep the protein and calorie content of the food at the necessarily high level, is a task that will challenge the capabilities of even such a well-qualified dietitian as Miss Taylor.

Until she was persuaded by the Army to take on this task last July, Miss Taylor was on the staff of our School of Household Science where she was in charge of the Practice House, where the students in Home Economics spend three weeks learning at first hand the details of running their own home, being in turn cook, maid, hostess, etc. Under her supervision, these three weeks in the Practice House, to which the girls used to look forward with uneasy foreboding, became probably the most enjoyable period of the students' entire course.

Miss Taylor obtained her B.H.S. degree from Macdonald College and then did postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Following that she was first assistant dietitian at the Montreal General Hospital for four years, chief dietitian at the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans for three years, then staff dietitian for the Loblaw Groceterias in Toronto for another three years, following which she was appointed to our staff.

Miss Taylor's experience in feeding large numbers of people was put to the acid test during the summer of 1942. The authorities of the Dorval Airport "borrowed" her to take charge of all their dining rooms in which all the airforce and civilian personnel employed at the airport took their meals. Attempting to plan and serve attractive meals for such a large group, and especially since the numbers were constantly changing, would have been no sinecure under the best of conditions. But her task was complicated by the fact that the entire messing department was being reorganized and enlarged to double its old capacity. Miss Taylor and her assistants carried on their duties in temporary buildings, in buildings still under construction and even once, we are told, in a building that still lacked a roof. However, her work was so much appreciated that the college had difficulty in persuading the R.A.F.F.C. to allow her to come back in the fall to resume her lecturing with us.

As consultant in nutrition, Captain Taylor has visited Army camps and hospitals from one end of Canada to the other. When our hospitals and recuperation centres begin to fill up, as they inevitably must, the organization which she is now setting up will be ready to see that these returning veterans get the benefit of the latest information available on the proper feeding of convalescent patients.

Dr. Brittain Elected President C.A.A.E.

At its Annual Meeting held in Ottawa last month the Canadian Association for Adult Education elected Dr. W. H. Brittain of Macdonald College as President for 1944-45. Dr. Brittain has been active in the Association since its organization in 1936 and helped to institute the radio programmes which are now an outstanding part of its work. He succeeds Dr. Sidney Smith of the University of Toronto, in this position.

At the Ottawa meeting the C.A.A.E. embarked on a comprehensive programme of Adult Education to meet the needs of the post-war world. Prominent in this programme is the plan to correlate further the work of all the agencies in the Adult Education field — and the use of films, radio and publications. A total budget of $65,000 to finance its extended programme was adopted by the meeting.

This is an age of planning. Taking our cue from the State of Michigan, residents of all the rural communities in Canada could very well draft a programme to be put into effect during post-war days. No one knows better than the residents themselves what is needed most in a community and what it is best to do. And there is no better guarantee that something will be done than a well-considered request supported by the majority of the people living in an area.

—Farmers Advocate, May, 1944.

* * *

A headquarters for research, extension, and the practical work of artificial breeding of dairy cattle in New York State is now being built at Cornell University in Ithaca. The first association for the artificial breeding of dairy cattle in New York State was formed in 1938 and soon built a herd membership of 500 cows. Today about 31,000 cows are enrolled in 35 artificial breeding associations in the State. In 1944 the cooperatives expect to provide service in 40 of the 55 agricultural counties, and breed 40,000 cows."

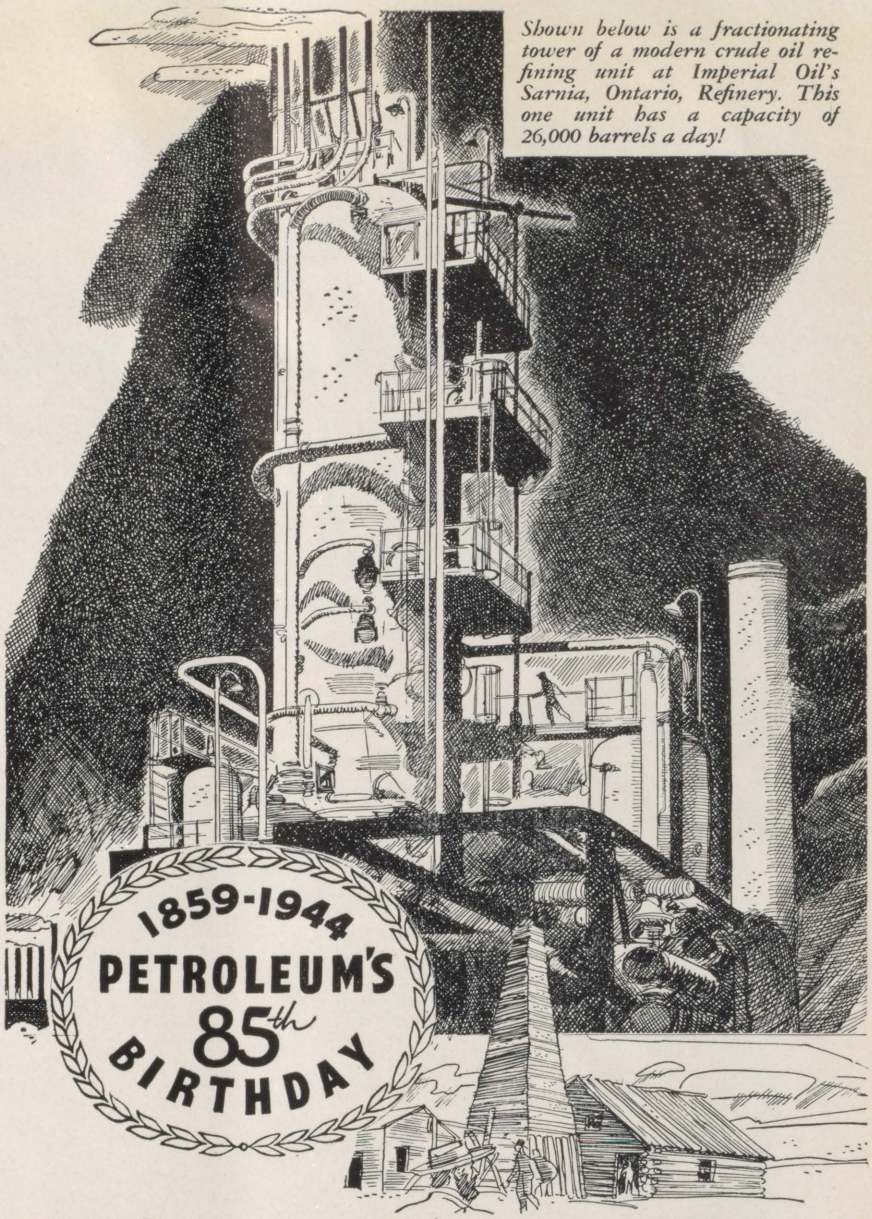
—Farm Research, July, 1944.

* * *

In the first seven months of this year the Special Products Board bought the record quantity of nearly 2½ million cases of surplus shell eggs for export to Britain in the form of dried egg powder. This is double the quantity of eggs bought by the Board in the first seven months of any previous year.

* * *

Women's Institutes in Nova Scotia, Canada, have solved the sewing machine repair difficulty by attending Sewing Machine Clinics which are held at their request by the Women's Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department's Agricultural Engineer. We are told that "machines enter the clinic badly out of condition, most of them unfit for use and emerge bright and shiny and 'raring to go' ".



Shown below is a fractionating tower of a modern crude oil refining unit at Imperial Oil's Sarnia, Ontario, Refinery. This one unit has a capacity of 26,000 barrels a day!

Oil's Contribution to Man

In 1859 a group of far-sighted men drilled down into the earth near Titusville, Pennsylvania. At a little over sixty-nine feet, their drill struck oil . . . and thus, in the little wooden shacks that sheltered the pioneer Drake Well, the petroleum industry was born.

Through eighty-five years of progress, new generations of oil men have pushed their drills almost five miles down below the surface, stepped up petroleum production from forty to over 4,500,000 barrels a day on this continent. And on this tidal wave of "liquid power" rich gifts have floated to mankind . . . the modern car, truck and airplane . . . oil-heated homes and oil-driven ships . . . the farmer's tractor . . . asphalt roads that unite the nation . . . lubricants and other petroleum products that have enabled industry to produce better goods at lower cost, for more people. Today, as essential "ammunition" on our fighting fronts, petroleum is making its finest gift —victory in a bitter war to preserve our way of life and ensure our future.

As Canada's pioneer and leader in the field of petroleum, Imperial Oil Limited has contributed abundantly to the achievements of the past—is giving its best and utmost to the war job of today. Tomorrow, when peace comes, Imperial Oil service station men will again speed the motorist happily along the highway. Imperial Oil research workers will turn their inventive skill from tasks of war to problems of peacetime progress. The Imperial Oil geologists, engineers and drillers who brought Norman Wells and Turner Valley into being will continue to search for the oil resources necessary to our further progress.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

"I see the battle-fields of the earth... grass grows upon them and blossoms and corn..."

Walt Whitman

OVER THE HORIZON, peace and victory beckon. Soon the healing growth of nature, which follows victory as the sunrise follows night, will clothe in fruit and grain and flowers the war-scarred lands now desolate and fallow.

But victory is not here yet. Peace is still but a promise. This year more than ever, we must fight, we must work, we must lend . . . we must *Invest In Victory* by buying Victory Bonds! Each of us must share in the job . . . each must do his part by Buying 7th Victory Loan Bonds, and buying more than in the previous loans.

When those we love return, and once more we all breathe the clean, invigorating air of freedom, we shall be glad that we have done our utmost to help make peace real and victory lasting.

Invest in Victory

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